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ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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GDR FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD052236Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] UN, New York: (ADN correspondent)--The GDR will do everything to insure that a war will never again be started from German soil. This was affirmed by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer head of the GDR delegation to the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, in the general debate of the plenum on Monday.

Arms control and disarmament have now become the "sore point of international relations," said Fischer. Here we must note that "the UN potential for solving this question of all questions is by no means exhausted". Fischer supported strict international control over the implementation of general and complete disarmament. "We would undoubtedly come closer," he said, "to a world without weapons if this meeting succeeded: 1) in introducing practical measures for ending the fateful arms race; 2) in agreeing on the basic direction for the further process of arms control and disarmament; 3) in outlining the common aims and principles for negotiations in the field of disarmament and; 4) in smoothing the path for the convocation of a world disarmament conference as a body that can take binding decisions."

The GDR foreign minister stressed the fundamental interest of his country in the solution of these questions: "A military conflict in central Europe, whether with conventional or nuclear weapons, would have incalculable consequences. Therefore we support both global and regional measures for limiting forces and arms." Fischer praised the positive effect of the policy of detente on relations between states with different social systems: "Its effect is seriously hampered by the arms race, however. If the contradiction between political detente and military arming is not overcome, what has been achieved can only be threatened."

Referring to a further aspect of the disarmament problem, he said: "We believe that disarmament is indivisibly linked with the economic development of Asia, Africa and Latin America--the more that real comprehensive measures for arms limitation and disarmament are agreed on, with additional means for overcoming their problems. This applies to the efforts of these countries toward economic equality of rights and a democratic reorganization of international economic relations."

According to Fischer, the constructive program of arms control and disarmament of the socialist countries is in accord with what is today possible and necessary: "The demand for 'all or nothing' is a poor counselor in politics. This is even more true when it concerns such a complicated question affecting all countries as disarmament. The prevention of a nuclear world war is the most important task of our time. Hardly anyone will dispute this. Therefore a treaty banning the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons and the reduction of their stocks takes precedence.

The neutron weapon is the Damocles' Sword of our time. Its production and deployment in Western Europe would, first, increase the danger of nuclear war. Second, the neutron weapon is an offensive weapon of mass destruction whose use in every case is directed just as much as the civilian population. Third, its production and deployment would operate against the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons."

Oskar Fischer also endorsed an agreement on a full and general ban on all nuclear weapon tests: "The GDR believes that even a temporary agreement by the USSR, the United States and Britain can help this.

A full and general ban on nuclear weapons tests requires the participation of all countries which possess nuclear weapons, and furthermore the comprehensive participation of all other countries would be appropriate."

The GDR attaches great importance to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and to the efforts to create nuclear weapons-free zones. It is significant that the USSR has signed the supplementary protocol of the treaty which bans nuclear weapons in Latin America.

Fischer said that South Africa's intention to possess nuclear weapons was alarming news. As a first step the UN Security Council could, he said, oblige all countries to refrain from cooperation with South Africa in the nuclear field. "The racist regime should be called on to renounce the manufacture of nuclear weapons. We consider it the duty of this forum to state that the United Nations will never permit the atomic arming of the aggressive racist regime. We draw attention to the fact that the State of Israel, which has also been branded as an aggressor by the United Nations, is trying to become a nuclear weapons power."

The GDR foreign minister also pointed to the threatening development of conventional weapons as means of mass destruction: "It should and could be agreed to immediately halt the development of new types of conventional weapons with great powers of destruction. Similarly the powers which are permanent members of the Security Council and those who are linked with them by military treaties, should agree to renounce the strengthening of conventional arms. An agreement not to increase armed forces would be required at the same time."

On the state of the Vienna negotiations Fischer said: "Despite patience and numerous compromise proposals by the socialist countries, thus far it has not been possible to achieve a result because the participating NATO states, as previously, insist on settlements that would create unilateral military advantages for them."

The security of the peoples also requires the abolition of imperialist military bases in the most varied parts of the world. The GDR foreign minister stressed: "The demand by the DPRK for the withdrawal of foreign troops, including their nuclear and conventional arms, from South Korean territory is a just one."

The speaker said that one of the most important measures against the threat of war was the conclusion of a world treaty on the renunciation of force: "The GDR believes that the drafting of such a treaty should not be delayed. The use of weapons of any sort must have no place in international relations. A universal treaty embodying this obligation is extremely important for the security of all states, irrespective of whether they are large or small, whatever social system they have or what military power they have at their disposal."

Among other things Oskar Fischer spoke in favor of agreement on the basic principles of arms control and disarmament at the special session: "There is no doubt about the special responsibility of the states possessing nuclear weapons. Their active and constructive participation in the negotiations on nuclear disarmament is inevitable. The principle of equal and undiminished security and the obligation of all countries to contribute to the efforts toward disarmament are indispensable. We note with satisfaction that there are signs of agreement in the framing of these important principles. We regard this as important for the nature of the control measures."

According to Fischer the approximate balance between East and West on the basis of the principle of equal security is possible at a lower level. This means that the existing military balance of power can be preserved with fewer soldiers and weapons. This is not difficult. One must only want it and not just talk about it or even do the opposite. Postwar developments have shown that results can be achieved. In past years, apart from important bilateral agreements, a large number of universal treaties on partial steps toward arms limitation and disarmament were concluded. The GDR would welcome other states joining the already existing conventions."

Finally GDR Foreign Minister Fischer stressed: "The results we are hoping for from this body would without doubt create favorable conditions for a world disarmament conference. Obviously this can be replaced by no other body. The GDR considers its early convocation indispensable. I can assure you that the GDR will therefore participate in the future, as it has done in the past, to the best of its knowledge and conscience in all work leading to disarmament."

PAPER REFUTES CLAIM OF MISTREATMENT OF MACEDONIAN MINORITY

AU0514211Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[ATA headline: "Anti-Albanian Attack by a Servant of Macedonian Chauvinism"]

[Text] On 31 May TANJUG announced that a certain Hisen Ramadani [vice president of the Macedonian Executive Council] attacked the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, accusing it of pursuing a chauvinistic and irredentistic policy and so forth. These evil-intentioned slanders and inventions are so flagrant and obvious that they require no denial. But we would like to advise this gentleman and all others not to be hasty in provoking an opening of accounts on the serious situation of the Albanian nationality in Macedonia because were these accounts to be opened both this towncrier and charlatan and those who incite him to howl and fling mud against socialist Albania would be placed in a difficult position. In such a case international public opinion would be provided with much material which would enable it to see even more clearly who is really pursuing a chauvinistic policy of national oppression and discrimination and who the victims of such a policy are.

We, therefore, tell this renegade of Albanian nationality and the zealous servant of Macedonian chauvinism that before "interesting" himself in a very small minority enjoying all rights and living happily in Albania, let him look at the miserable condition of the Albanian population in Macedonia who constitute over a third of the population of that republic, who are living in the worst possible conditions and who are deprived of the freedom and rights which should be theirs, including those formally recognized by the Yugoslav constitution.

BRIEFS

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR--Tirana, June 3, ATA--The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Carlos Gutierrez Macia, arrived in our country yesterday. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0943 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH TURKEY--Tirana, June 4, ATA--The protocol on exchange of goods between the Government of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Turkey was signed in Ankara on June 2. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the vice minister of foreign trade, Myzager Ahmeti, and for the Turkish side by the vice secretary of the Ministry of Trade, (Sheref Durugebyl). Attending the signing ceremony was Trade Minister Teoman Koprululer. Present was also the ambassador of the PSR of Albania in Turkey, Ulvi Lulo, as well as the members of the delegations of the two sides. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 1045 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD]

ITALIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION--Tirana, June 3, ATA--On the occasion of the national day, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Giovanni Saragat, gave a reception at the embassy seat last night. The reception was attended by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Ksenofon Nushi; the deputy minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega; the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Javer Malo; functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and other guests. Present at the reception were also the titular heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representatives accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD]

CSSR'S STROUGAL BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 5 June

AU051115Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 5 Jun 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Federal Government, arrived today in Bulgaria on an official and friendly visit.

At Sofia airport, decorated with the Bulgarian and CSSR national flags, Comrade Strougal was greeted by his Bulgarian colleague Comrade Stanko Todorov, and Comrades Petur Mladenov; Tano Tsolov; Krustyu Trichkov; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; ministers and other officials. Khristo Shanov and Jaroslav Hejna, the two countries' ambassadors, were also at the airport.

Comrade Strougal received flowers. The two countries' anthems were played by a military band. A military unit presented honors. Lubomir Strougal was cordially greeted by many citizens who thus expressed their friendly feelings toward the fraternal CSSR people.

Talks Begin, Dinner Hosted

AU060750Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Federal Government, about lunchtime paid a courtesy visit to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The leaders of the two governments exchanged opinions in a comradely atmosphere.

The chairman of the CSSR Federal Government later laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid tribute to his memory; to the Bulgarian people's leader and teacher and outstanding worker of the international communist and workers movement.

The official talks between Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Federal Government, began in the afternoon at the Great Hall of the Council of Ministers.

In a frank and businesslike atmosphere Comrades Stanko Todorov and Lubomir Strougal reviewed the implementation of agreements between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak, as well as between the leaders of the two governments since their meeting in 1975.

The progress to date in bilateral relations was evaluated as positive. It was noted that the agreements on this 5-year plan period are being successfully implemented, providing for the exchange of goods between the two countries to be increased by 52 percent compared with last year. The specialized production which the two countries are exchanging will reach 22 percent of the total exchange of goods. The great significance of production sharing in freight car construction was assessed, as was the cooperation in heavy machine building, the chemical industry and other fields. During the talks it was pointed out that cooperation between the two countries is based on the full unity of action of the two fraternal parties and countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The particular significance of the meetings and talks between the first party and state leaders of the CPCZ and of the BCP, of the CSSR and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was stressed.

Opinions were also exchanged on topical questions of the international situation.

Comrades Stanko Todorov and Lubomir Strougal also discussed questions on the further expansion and intensification of friendly relations between the two countries. The talks were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

On the Bulgarian side the following officials participated in the talks: Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-CSSR committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Marko Markov, head of the office of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Georgi Georgiev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, Yordan Isvetanov, deputy minister of machine building, as well as Khristo Shanov, Bulgarian ambassador to the CSSR.

On the CSSR side the following officials attended the talks: Josef Simon, deputy chairman of the Federal Government and chairman of the CSSR side of the joint Bulgarian-CSSR committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation; Andrej Bartak, minister of foreign trade; Nikolaj Zlocha, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Frantisek (Czitak), deputy minister of general engineering; Jan Kolar, head of the government premier's office, and Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers later gave an official dinner in honor of Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Federal Government. The dinner was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Tano Tsolov, Krustyu Trichkov, Kiril Zarev and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, as well as ministers. The officials accompanying the premier of the CSSR Federal Government were also present. The ambassadors of the two countries Khristo Shanov and Jaroslav Hejna also attended the dinner.

During the dinner, which was held in a comradely atmosphere, Comrades Stanko Todorov and Lubomir Strougal proposed toasts.

Todorov, Strougal Exchange Toasts

AU052008Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 5 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA)--"Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia go along the same road, have common goals. On this unshakable basis are developing our political, economic and cultural relations. Bilateral cooperation has a worthy place in the successes of our two peoples", said prime minister, Mr Stanko Todorov, in his toast speech at the dinner given in honour of the head of the Czechoslovak Federal Government, Mr Lubomir Strougal.

He pointed out that the present visit is a fresh proof of the traditional fraternal friendship and understanding between the BCP and the Czechoslovak Communist Party, between the two socialist states. "This friendship, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, does not date from today or from yesterday", added Mr Todorov. "The dynamic development of the two countries opens up new possibilities for further expansion and diversification of economic cooperation. We attach special importance to specialization and joint production in the industrial branches, chiefly in engineering, electrical engineering and chemistry", continued the Bulgarian premier.

Dwelling on the preconditions for the successful build-up of socialism in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, he underlined that this became possible thanks to the unity of the fraternal socialist countries, to cooperation with the Soviet Union. "In a world of economic cataclysms our community is developing, thanks to the CEMA, in a planned way and along ascending lines. In a world in which the forces of war and regress have not abandoned their goals, we can defend our national independence because we have our defence alliance--the organization of the Warsaw Treaty", stressed the Bulgarian premier.

Mr Todorov underlined the active work of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia for consolidation of detente and its extending to the military sphere, as well as for stopping the arms race. "We wish sincerely success to the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and, together with the other fraternal countries, make a constructive contribution to this great all-human cause. We fully support the wide programme of measures proposed by the USSR for halting the arms race and for disarmament", said Mr Todorov. The head of the Bulgarian Government added that Bulgaria's policy on the Balkans is penetrated by the same striving, a policy for consolidation of the atmosphere of goodneighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans.

On his part Mr Iubomir Strougal said that there is no such sphere now in which there will be no examples of joint initiatives in the interest of the two countries and the entire socialist community, underlining at the same time that the common goals of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia define the contents of their varied cooperation. "Cooperation of our communist parties is truly international. Fruitful are the relations between the interstate bodies and public organizations. With every year increases the exchange of students, post-graduate students, researchers and other specialists", he pointed out.

Emphasizing that today's meeting was dedicated to Bulgaro-Czechoslovak economic relations, not only in the current five-year period but also after 1980, the head of the Czechoslovak Government stressed: "Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are countries which purposefully materialize socialist economic integration on the widest scale. This means that we are not satisfied merely by a common trade exchange. We put to the fore now the programmes for joint production and specialization in industry, as well as the research and development work on bilateral and multilateral basis among the CMEA countries. Time is ripe to start cooperation in appearing on markets in the third countries."

Mr Strougal added that 1980 ought to become a landmark in Bulgaro-Czechoslovak economic relations. He stressed that at the present talks was reaffirmed the complete identity of views on all major issues of socialist construction and of the assessments of international situation.

"We are deeply convinced, added Mr Strougal, that the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente, first of all in the military sphere, is in the interests of our two countries, which had experienced so often the horrors of war. That is why we support the Soviet Union's peace programme with all our heart, a programme which still more and more captures the thoughts of the nations. That is why we greet every new initiative supporting materialization of peace in Europe and averting a nuclear catastrophe. That is why we resolutely support the spirit and letter of the final act, which offer the [word indistinct] alternative for relations of countries of different social systems not only in the old continent but in the whole world. That is why we follow with the greatest attention the proceeding of the special UN session on disarmament.

In conclusion Mr Strougal said that Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are unanimous that the unity of the socialist countries is their strongest weapon against all enemies of international cooperation, the mainstay of the national liberation processes in the developing countries, and a guarantee for a just settling of the conflicts on the Middle East and Africa.

CSSR ECONOMY, TECHNOLOGY DAYS OPEN IN SOFIA

A0052148Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] The days of CSSR economy and technology opened in Sofia tonight. Ludwig Czerny, chairman of the CSSR Chamber of Commerce; Penko Penkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce, and many journalists and public figures were present.

The CSSR days of economy and technology were inaugurated by Ludwig Czerny, the chairman of the CSSR Chanber of Commerce. He spoke on the tradition of relations and cooperation between the two countries, as well as on the new ideas and forms of this cooperation and on its comprehensive intensification.

Penko Penkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce, also spoke on the significance of these "Days", as a manifestation of Bulgarian-CSSR cooperation.

After the festive opening Comrade Ludwig Czerny was asked about qualitatively new elements in the development of Bulgarian-CSSR economic relations which will be the results of the Days of CSSR economy and technology, held for the third time in Bulgaria.

"This year the main attention will be devoted to cooperation between production enterprises of the two countries. The volume of the goods turnover between the two countries is increasing, but all opportunities for cooperation between the production enterprises have not yet been utilized. We hope that meetings between Bulgarian and CSSR experts will contribute to revealing and implementing such new opportunities in the field of production sharing and specialization of production enterprises," the chairman of the CSSR Chamber of Commerce stated.

TURKEY'S PRESIDENT KORUTURK POSTPONES VISIT

AU051923Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 5 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA)--According to information by the chief informational department with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, the official visit which the president of the Republic of Turkey, Mr Fahri Koruturk, was scheduled to pay, accompanied by Mrs Koruturk, from June 8 through 11, 1978, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is postponed for the reason that his personal physicians advise to prolong his recovery period after the high-temperature ailment he has had.

The official visit will be effected at a later date to be agreed upon between the two sides additionally.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES YEMENI MILITARY DELEGATION

AU052052Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 5 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA)--President of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the minister of defence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Colonel 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The meeting was attended by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence of Bulgaria, Army General Dobri Dzhurov.

DOYNOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HELSINKI

AU052140Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 5 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the BCP Central Committee headed by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, returned today from Helsinki. The delegation attended the 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and by Nikola Kalchev, head of the Industry and Transport Department of the BCP Central Committee.

STANKO TODOROV SPEECH AT MOSCOW EXHIBITION REPORTED

AU041937Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 May 78 p 5 AU

[Text of speech by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, delivered at the opening ceremony of the Bulgarian national exhibition in Moscow on 30 May 1978]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kosygin, esteemed Soviet comrades, dear guests: We are on the threshold of the fourth consecutive Bulgarian national exhibition in fraternal and hospitable Moscow. It is called: "1878-1978--Bulgaria Liberated and Renewed" and this reflects its appearance and meaning. We will soon visit this exhibition and will see what we have managed to show.

Allow me to share the thoughts and feelings which we, the Bulgarians, have. It is an honor for me to convey the cordial greetings and express wishes for further communist victories from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, from our Central Committee, the government and the Bulgarian people to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and to the citizens of the hero city of Moscow.

I express profound gratitude to Comrade Aleksey Kosygin for the cordial words with which he addressed Bulgaria, the BCP and the work of our people shown at this exhibition.

Dear Soviet brothers and sisters, the year of 1978 is notable for the Bulgarian people. It is the year of the centenary of our liberation from five centuries of the Ottoman yoke.

The restoration of a free and independent Bulgarian state as a result of the San Stefano Treaty, signed on 3 March 1878, was one of the most fateful developments and a turning point in our national history. Our hearts are filled with profound gratitude for the sacrifice of the soldiers who have shed their blood for our liberation. The Bulgarian people will respect their heroic deed and will develop and strengthen the Bulgarian-Soviet fraternity for ever!

It is a cause of joy for us to show to you, dear comrades in ideas and deeds, that the Bulgarian people are worthy of the friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the great Soviet Union. This exhibition is an example of the possibilities which the socialist system can reveal and proof of the creative character of our comprehensive relationship with the Soviet Union.

Dear Soviet comrades and friends, esteemed guests present at this ceremony: The 1944 socialist revolution, the building and achievements of socialism in Bulgaria would have been unthinkable without the victory of the Great October and without the experience and example of the CPSU and the Soviet Union. The 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was a holiday also of the Bulgarian people and they marked this glorious anniversary with working and cultural deeds. The Bulgarian people are loyal to the Leninist cause and to the principles of socialist internationalism.

We are proud of our socialist times because we remember well what capitalism and its meaning is. Under the leadership of the BCP and in unified march with the CPSU and the Soviet people, we are building a developed socialist society and are contributing to the struggle for peace, security and international cooperation. We are equal and active members of CEMA and of the Warsaw Pact.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a modern socialist state with a developed industry and mechanized agriculture, as well as with stable rates of development. We have good achievements in science, culture and national education. Today, in 5 days our industrial production is greater than bourgeois Bulgaria's was for an entire year. The absolute increase in our national income during the first two years of the current 5-year plan alone is equal to the entire 1950 national income for Bulgaria.

Bulgaria is a desirable partner in our mutual economic relations and has trade ties with more than 100 countries. Our 1956 trade exchange totaled 650 million leva, while in 1977 it exceeded 12 billion leva expressed in foreign currency. The relative share of our trade with the socialist countries is about 80 percent, and more than 55 percent of it with the Soviet Union. The structure of our exports is improving and the share of machines and equipment reached 45 percent.

The national party conference was held in Bulgaria in April 1978. This conference reviewed and adopted decisions on perfecting the socialist organization of labor and the planning management of the economy. Our party, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized in his report, regards these factors as the main levers for comprehensively intensifying the economy and for achieving high efficiency and quality in all spheres of public life. The working people have begun further initiatives to implement the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria confidently marches toward a notable date: the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the first Bulgarian state. We are full of respect for the known and unknown toilers and heroes, figures of the Bulgarian revival and revolutionaries who have built and cherished throughout the centuries the Bulgarian material and spiritual culture, and we know our responsibility for the present times, principles and comprehensive building which we will leave to the future Bulgarian generations.

Dear comrades, 1 year exactly has elapsed since the visit by the Bulgarian People's Republic party-government delegation to the Soviet Union. The delegation was led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. The meetings and talks which he conducted with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are producing fruitful results. Currently a general plan on specialization and production sharing in material production for the period up to 1990 is being worked out between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. The integration processes between our two countries' economies will be considerably accelerated on the basis of a thorough, mutual interaction.

We consider the Soviet Union as our first and most powerful ally and friend. In March 1978 we celebrated the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance treaty between our two countries. From the height of this glorious 30th anniversary we can with even greater emphasis repeat Georgi Dimitrov's inspired statement: "...Friendship with the Soviet Union is as precious and indispensable for the Bulgarian people as the sun and air are for every living creature!" It is a question of national pride for us to be worthy of this friendship in our international activities, as well as on a domestic level.

We are living and building socialism on the Balkan Peninsula, where for centuries and still today various roads, ideas and social systems have crisscrossed each other. The Bulgarian working people well remember the past of wars and social injustice. We are supporting and will always contribute to the implementation of the peace-loving policy conducted by the CPSU and by the Soviet Government. We will make our contribution to the triumph of the humanitarian initiatives of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, in Europe, to the triumph of the initiatives of this great friend of Bulgaria; initiatives devoted to international detente and to stopping the arms race, as well as to a universal and full disarmament.

The Soviet Union represents the vanguard in another great contemporary struggle--the struggle for communism. Real socialism, as it has been built in Lenin's country, is a source of inspiration for millions of people, inspiring them for struggle and for creative labor. The Bulgarian people sincerely rejoice at the remarkable successes achieved by the CPSU and by the Soviet people in building communism and in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Dear Soviet comrades and friends, the exhibition "Bulgaria--Liberated and Renewed" is an expression of political, economic and cultural trends of development.

Of course, it cannot reflect everything that is being produced in contemporary Bulgaria. We have unresolved problems and shortcomings as well. The exhibition, however, in our view, displays the main essence, that is, our will and our socialist elan. It represents an illustrative assessment of all our achievements.

We would like to show the efforts and the creative daring of the Bulgarian workers and agricultural toilers as well as specialists. Nearly all our ministries, departments and foreign trade organizations have combined their efforts to display the results of the development of our socialist economy and culture.

The exhibition reveals the freedom-loving spirit of the Bulgarian citizens, as well as their industriousness and thier aspirations as innovators. This exhibition proves that our links with the Soviet people consist not only of the battles on the Shipka Balkan mountain peak and in the Pleven strongholds, and that we are linked together not only by the common graves, by the blood shed by Russian and Soviet heroes and by Bulgarian revolutionaries, but also through atomic power stations and plants, through cooperative field and universities. We are linked together by our common ideas, common goals and common struggle, by our common communist future. The exhibition is an embodiment of integration between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, a demonstration of this integration in practical action.

We are showing our technical experience in this exhibition, as well as the increased opportunities in the sector of planning, deliveries and construction of comprehensive projects and technological advances; we are showing the successes achieved in the sector of electronization and automation of production.

Let me admit that we will be greatly satisfied if this exhibition is visited and viewed by as many Soviet people as possible. We hope that the exhibition will show the Soviet citizens not only our gratitude toward their legendary ancestors and fathers, but also the strong links existing between us--the contemporaries--and the enviable achievements as a result of this cooperation.

Dear comrades, we are grateful to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Soviet Government and people for the understanding and support which our country is receiving in its socialist construction.

I am expressing the feelings of most sincere gratitude of our party and of the Bulgarian people to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, twice Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for his indefatigable activities in constantly developing the friendship and mutual deeds of our two fraternal peoples and parties.

I would like to express my gratitude to the USSR Commerce and Industry Chamber and to all Soviet organizations and comrades who have greatly contributed to the organization of this exhibition:

I would like to express gratitude to the Bulgarian workers, engineers, artists, scientists, architects and all workers who have devoted their efforts, energy and talents to a worthy representation of Bulgaria in the Soviet Union:

As directed by the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, I open the national jubilee exhibitions: "1878-1978--Bulgaria Liberated and Renewed".

To all those present and to the future visitors I would like cordially to say "Welcome!"

INTERNATIONAL HUNTING, GAME PROTECTION ASSEMBLY MEETS

AU2819407 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 28 May 78 AU

[Excerpts] Sofia, May 28 (BTA)--As from today till May 31 the Bulgarian capital will host the 25th General Triennial Assembly of the International Council of Hunting and Game Protection (C.I.C.). This sole international hunting forum is attended by 10 representatives from 35 countries. [number as received] The assembly is held under the patronage of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria. His Imperial Highness Prince Abdor Reza Pahlavi, president of the Administrative Council of the International Hunting and Game Protection Council, opened the assembly, emphasizing that it will help the preservation of game and the conservation of environment under the modern conditions of industrial and agricultural development. Besides, the assembly will popularize world scientific achievements in the spheres of hunting and natural history and will establish permanent contacts with the hunting organizations of different countries.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Organizational Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and member of the State Council of Bulgaria, read a letter of greetings from Mr Todor Zhivkov to the participants in the assembly. The letter expressed wishes for fruitful and constructive work of the assembly and for the guests' pleasant stay in Bulgaria.

"We regard the choosing of our country for host of the present assembly as a recognition of all efforts we made to develop hunting and preserve game, we regard it as revealing the friendly feelings towards Bulgaria and the people of Bulgaria", reads part of Mr Todor Zhivkov's letter. "Our socialist state and our people respect and love mother nature whose wealth and beauty you guard so well". "Your organization deals with a specific and unavoidable duty in preserving wildlife and nature's living beauty", Mr Todor Zhivkov's letter went on. "The aims and tasks you have set yourselves are part of the basic obligations of every single man today".

"The cause of peace is directly linked up with the cause of environmental conservation," the letter reads further on. "The modern weapons of destruction and the environmental modification techniques have already been sophisticated to the point where they directly endanger life on earth and the existence of man. For that reason our socialist state and our people greet every initiative and every contact bound to produce a fresh impetus to the settlement of our time's most urgent problem, that of peace safeguarding and the gradual doing away with the danger of armed conflicts".

In his greetings message to the participants in the assembly, Lieutenant-General Khristo Ruskov, chairman of the Bulgarian Hunters and Anglers Union, said that 37 countries were members of the International Hunting and Game Protection Council. Since 1973 Bulgaria has been one of the International Council's most active members. At present there are 83,000 organized hunters in the country. Bulgaria participates regularly in all international exhibitions, organized by the council.

Zhivkov Receives Participants

AU300853Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave a reception tonight at the Boyana residence on the occasion of the 25th General Assembly of the International Council on Hunting and Game Preservation.

DYULGEROV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

AU291805Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, departed today for Moscow. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and responsible officials. Valentin Pavlov, adviser at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, was also at the airport.

USSR MINISTER OF GAS INDUSTRY ATTENDS TALKS

AU262123Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA)--The underground storage of natural gas was the principal theme of the talks that ended here today between the Bulgarian minister of the chemical industry, Mr Georgi Pankov, and the minister of the gas industry of the Soviet Union, Mr Sabit Orudzhev.

Expansion of cooperation between the two ministries in the reconstruction, modernization and expansion of the capacities for the transportation of natural gas was also discussed.

The Soviet side will render Bulgaria technical assistance in the construction of underground storage facilities and will provide its specialists for the construction of a gas pipe-line in the southern part of the country.

This year through the northern gas main pipe-line that has already been constructed here, Bulgaria is to receive some 3 million cubic metres of natural gas.

Soviet Minister Orudzhev was received today by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov.

MILITARY SCHOOL NAMED AFTER GOTSE DELCHEV

AU052142Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 5 Jun 78 AU

[Text] According to a decree issued by the State Council, as of today the military school for reserve officers in the town of Vratsa will bear the name of the ardent revolutionary Gotse Delchev, who will be honored as patron of the school.

On this occasion a festive ceremony was held at the Khristo Botev Square in Vratsa. A speech on the life and work of Gotse Delchev was delivered by Maj Gen Pencho Papazov, deputy minister of national defense.

STROUGAL EVALUATES CSSR-USSR COOPERATION

LD052206Y Prague CTK in English 1628 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 5 CETEKA--The mutually beneficial cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union has been given new and powerful impulses by the last week's visit of a Soviet delegation, Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal said in an interview for the Soviet news agency TASS.

He described as the dominant feature the fraternal relations and unity of views of the communist parties of the two countries on ways of solving the main internal problems as well as on the international situation and questions relating to the present revolutionary movement in the world.

The premier spoke with great appreciation of the contribution to the cause of peace of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and Soviet president, the most prominent representative of the international communist movement and great friend of the Czechoslovak people, with whose name the incontestable progress made by the peace effort of nations is inseparably linked.

The premier also singled out as especially important the Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in engineering, energy, chemical industry and other spheres, and the long-term program of specialization and cooperation in production, as agreed upon last year in the Crimea by Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak. The premier pointed out that on the eve of the visit of the Soviet delegation, new Soviet proposals were put forward at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, in logical continuation of the unflagging struggle of the Soviet Union for a world without wars.

"We highly appreciate this persistent and patient effort of the Soviet Union. It has our unconditional support and we regard it as one of the key tasks of the foreign policy of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES TRADE UNIONS IN PRAGUE

LD052300Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ CC Presidium member, addressed today's fourth plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions. He paid considerable attention to the development of the initiative of our working people and also analyzed some shortcomings which, despite the vigorous development of the competition and the pledge movement, still exist. In this connection, he said:

[Begin Hoffmann recording] We can overcome existing shortcomings only if every trade union organization demands from the responsible economic workers that they direct their initiative toward raising labor productivity, tackling problems at a given place of work, increasing the effectiveness of production and the quality of products and achieving economies and greater utilization of energy and raw materials. We can avoid the formalistic approach if, after pledges have been undertaken, we pay attention to, and aid, the competing individuals and collectives, check the fulfillment of the pledges and carry out final evaluation of the pledges' realization--this will make possible a systematic moral appreciation of the best participants in the competition, according to their genuine contribution.

The competition movement will not be formal, and will contribute to the fulfillment of the qualitative indices of the plan, if all-enterprise pledges are discussed and approved by the working people, if they are based on the pledges undertaken by individual workshops and branches, and above all, on the pledges of individual workers.

We will avoid wasting and weakening the competitors' effort, if, from the start, we see to it that responsible workers create conditions for the fulfillment of pledges, and for a genuine competition between individuals and collectives both inside the enterprise and between plants and enterprises, as well as for broadening the activity of the comprehensive rationalization brigades, utilizing progressive methods of work, solving thematic tasks and flexibly implementing improvement suggestions and inventions.

Trade union bodies are jointly responsible for putting an end to wasting the initiative of the working people who, actively and selflessly, endeavor to achieve better results at their places of work. It is clear that we cannot tolerate the deformation of the competition movement by shortcomings in managerial work, in the organization of work, and in supplier-consumer relations; neither can we accept the devaluation of the honest effort of one collective through the failure to fulfill tasks at another place of work, nor the fulfillment of tasks at the cost of last-minute efforts, an excessive amount of overtime, extra shifts and so forth. [end recording]

When Comrade Hoffmann spoke about the high all-Soviet responsibility of the revolutionary trade union movement for the implementation of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress, he said in part:

[Begin Hoffmann recording] These days, Czechoslovakia is experiencing one of its most successful periods of socialist construction. The selfless, hard work of our people in implementing the policy of the party is firmly based on our friendship, alliance and cooperation with the first socialist country of the world: the Soviet Union.

Last week, the visit of the Soviet delegation, headed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Brezhnev, reconfirmed the solidity of the Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance, which reliably serves to safeguard the life interests of the working people of both countries, the deepening of the unity and homogeneity of the socialist community and the strengthening of European and world peace. We welcomed Comrade Brezhnev as a close and loyal friend, as a direct participant in the liberation of our country, as an experienced representative of the international communist and workers movement and as a tireless fighter for permanent peace in the world. [applause]

Again we realized deeply the decisive importance of cooperation with the Soviet Union in implementing the program of the construction of a developed socialist society, as well as its enormous contribution to safeguarding a dynamic development of the national economy and satisfying the needs of the working people. The direct support and help of the Soviet Union, which we feel in all spheres and which makes it possible to solve the great problems of our current stage, is a stimulus for us in contributing to trade union work, in the development of this cooperation, and in always utilizing the bottomless well of Soviet experiences. [end recording]

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1200 GMT on 5 June 78 reports that "the main item on the morning session's agenda was a report of the Central Trade Union Council Presidium on the tasks facing our trade union organization after the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee."]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FINNISH CP CONGRESS

LD052232Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium and chairman of the Czech Government, which attended the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland and the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the fraternal party from 1-4 June, returned home today. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, by Ladislav Adamec, the deputy chairman of the Czech Government and member of the party's Central Committee and by Stepan Hornik, member of the Central Control and Auditing Commission.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK TO VISIT IRAN

LD051324Y Prague CTK in English 1131 GMT 5 Jun 78

[Text] Prague, June 5 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will pay an official visit to Iran in the nearest future at the invitation of his Iranian colleague Dr. 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari.

TSENDENBAL-LED MPR DELEGATION TO VISIT SOON

LD051554Y Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 5 CETEKA--A party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] will arrive here in the next few days for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak president and the government.

The Mongolian delegation will be headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural.

NATO SUMMIT COMMUNIQUE RECEIVES CRITICISM

AU051540Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 78 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the "A Note" column: "NATO's Walking on Eggs"]

[Text] At a time when the UN General Assembly special disarmament session is convening, with delegations from 149 countries participating, the authors of the NATO summit final communique had a great headache about what to write in this final document. They tried as hard as they could to conceal the obvious discrepancy between the American delegate's words at the special session and the NATO countries representatives' declarations on the one hand, and the realities on the other. NATO has therefore reached into the usual arsenal of anti-Soviet slanders and repeated the old phrases from the cold war about the "disquieting offensive potential of the Warsaw Pact", which substantiated the extensive armament program. But the NATO Washington session could not evade the issue of reducing armament, which is demanded by the world progressive public. Thus the document smacks of walking on eggs.

In the communique we can read, for instance, that "the orientation of the Atlantic alliance remains the same: maintaining security and continuing relaxation of tension", that "the Helsinki final act is of utmost importance for improving relations between the East and West" and also that "the alliance wishes the conclusion of an agreement on limiting strategic weapons between the United States and the USSR"...

There is no doubt that these words are peaceful, but the realities are entirely different. In the communique itself, we will find many contradictions demonstrating that NATO is not at all serious about "relaxing international tension". The SALT talks, according to NATO notions, should unilaterally benefit the United States and disturb the military balance of powers.

The Vienna talks on reducing the armed forces and equipment in central Europe should also benefit the power interests of the United States and other NATO countries (the sense in which the communique speaks of reductions would disadvantage the socialist countries). This is, however, a solution that cannot lead to agreements and will only intensify the tension in international relations. By the way, the final passages of the communique do not leave any doubts as to what the Washington session was really about: Further financial means for armament are to be freed and the NATO armies are to receive further dangerous weapons "to fulfill their intimidating role".

Against whom and why is the "intimidating role" to be played? This is a question all peace-loving people throughout the world will certainly ask themselves. It is a fact that nobody threatens the United States and the NATO countries.

There is only one explanation: The Washington NATO session gave the signal for further armament. The world, however, wants something else today--to continue relaxing military tension, as proposed by the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly special session.

ALINEMENT OF U.S., PRC POLITICAL STRATEGY ALLEGED

AU051818Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jun 78 p 7 AU

[B. Zagar commentary in the column "A Word on the Events": "Will They Recover From the Fit of Dizziness?"]

[Excerpts] President Carter's adviser on national security, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has in the past few days appeared frequently on the pages of the American press. The DAILY WORLD called him "national insecurity" adviser. There is no doubt that Brzezinski stands behind the latest anti-Soviet attacks. Through his declarations following his return from China, he has given impetus to attacks and accusations against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. At the recent NATO summit, President Carter continued on this course.

After his return from China, Brzezinski has been talking in superlatives about the Chinese analysis of the contemporary world. The Chinese have not failed to return Brzezinski's praise and, at the special UN General Assembly disarmament session, their foreign affairs minister, Huang Hua, spoke precisely according to American concepts. He appealed to the West European countries to arm themselves to the teeth, because an invasion is threatening them.

The American-Chinese strategy is based on the foundation of war. It is well known that the Maoist view advocates the idea of the inevitability of wars, although these plans threaten all mankind. Z. Brzezinski said that the purpose of his visit to China was "to stress the long-term strategic character of American-Chinese relations."

The United States and the PRC are participants in the UN General Assembly special disarmament session, whose goal is to halt feverish armament and prepare the conditions for a full and general disarmament. How should we evaluate their participation in this session? The hypocrisy of the governments which employ empty words on peace on the one hand, and undertake war preparations on the other is alarmingly cynical.

The discrepancy in Western morals was appropriately illustrated by L. Brezhnev in his Prague speech when he said that on their way to Washington, or while returning home, the participants in the NATO summit stopped in New York and, in one breath, spoke of disarmament and long-term military plans.

WESTERN, PRC ACTIONS IN ZAIRE CONDEMNED

Bratislava Radio Comment

LD051344Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] In Paris today a conference is beginning between five Western countries--France, The United States, the FRG, Belgium and Great Britain--about the situation in Africa, the convening of which was decided at the recent meeting in Washington of the NATO council. Marian Babic, an editor, has this to say about the conference:

In Paris, the issue is that of the harmonization of both the military and political actions of NATO countries on the African Continent and, above all, the division of roles in the formation of the so-called pan-African interventionist force, which as the West conceives it, should become a gendarme of the black continent, an imperialist tool in the struggle against the national liberation movement.

Previously, the United States had already taken care of the transportation of the units now being formed, at least to the location of their first deployment, which is the Shaba Province of Zaire; 11 giant Hercules aircraft have already begun the transportation of the first Moroccan units, which are to be followed by units from Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Togo and Gabon. According to the plans of the participants in the Paris conference, these units should be commanded by officers of NATO member-countries. This should make it possible for the West not only to exercise direct control on the spot where actions are to take place but, in the spirit of Carter's speech at the Washington meeting of the NATO council, to extend the pact's influence to other continents as well.

This clearly aggressive character of the West's plans is so evident that Canada and Italy preferred to refuse to participate, out of fear of public opposition. The participants in the Paris conference have, however, gained unexpected support from another source, the People's Republic of China. Its foreign minister, Huang Hua, was the first high-ranking foreign political official to visit the Shaba Province over the weekend where, at the scene of the recent fighting, he promised full assistance and support to President Mobutu. In practice, this means large-scale deliveries to Zaire of Chinese weapons. The reason that has driven the Peking leadership to line up on the same side with NATO this time is their anti-Sovietism, as demonstrated by numerous sharp attacks against the Soviet Union, which Huang Hua made in Zaire. London's SUNDAY TIMES drew attention to this fact when it wrote that China wants to create in Africa an anti-Soviet alliance.

In any case, however, an alliance is being created against the interests of the African people, which is intended, in the case of the present intervention in the Shaba Province, to secure for the Western monopolies unrestricted domination over the great natural wealth of Zaire.

RUDE PRAVO Editorial

AU0508llY Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 78 p 7 AU

[Stanislav Stepanek article: "We Comment: NATO's Intervention in Africa"]

[Text] Though only a few days ago--during their military intervention in Zaire--the NATO states were speaking about the "humanitarian" character of their intervention, today they no longer try too hard to disguise the neocolonialist character of this aggressive action. It would be too difficult anyway. The majority of the Europeans have been evacuated, and the Belgian and French detachments are staying put. The "humanitarian" mission of the Legionnaires and paratroopers was documented by numerous testimonies citing massacres they committed against the local population, and whose victims included many Europeans. Only with difficulty can similar atrocities be seen in the context of saving freedom in Africa, as the bourgeois propaganda has been trying to convince the world.

On this very weekend French President Giscard d'Estaing agreed in the White House with his American counterpart, J. Carter, on the further joint course of forcing through the "security and development of the African Continent." Africa, richer through a bitter experience, has every right to feel concern about similar solicitude. Moreover, there are several such solicitous persons. This weekend, South African Minister Botha could be heard to say that if Belgium and France can intervene freely in Zaire, then the Republic of South Africa can intervene in Angola. And this, allegedly, it will do again in case of "need"....

This, then, is the freedom the NATO countries are preparing for Africa. Of course, this policy is not new, it is only acquiring a different form. And if there were vehement disputes between France and Belgium following the invasion of Shaba Province, then they did not involve the substance of the intervention, but its form. In practice then it is a fight for the biggest possible bite from a loaf which belongs to neither party.

Equally prosaic (no matter in what sort of a cloak it is being shrouded) is the foundation of the NATO countries' policy in Africa. In this respect, France is showing great activity. The whole system of making French neocolonialism function was already being carefully and conceptually prepared at the time when the flags of the new independent states were being hoisted. It is in this period that one can look for the roots of the present-day French adventures in Zaire or Chad. Five francophone countries are bound to France by a so-called defense treaty which enables French detachments to interfere in the internal affairs of these states. They are the Ivory Coast, Gabon, the Central African Empire, Togo and Senegal. With the exception of Senegal, all agreements were concluded at virtually the same time as their independence was granted. It is interesting that Zaire is not on this list, as the actions of the French Legion in Shaba Province would seem to suggest and as some official French figures were trying to convince the public. Chad is not on the list, either.

These two states, together with 14 others, have concluded an agreement with France on military-technical assistance in the training of cadres and the modernization of the army--nevertheless, in no case does this agreement foresee the possibility of intervention by French detachments.

The escalation of the West's neocolonialist policy naturally has many other aspects which impact on a whole complex of relations, and these relations drive many African states into dependence on the former colonial power. The French president's recent meeting with the representatives of some francophone African countries was intended to serve the same purpose. The proposal to establish the so-called pan-African intervention detachments is only another component in the machinery that ensures the neocolonialistic plundering of countries and the preservation of friendly regimes, even against their people's will. No wonder some countries did not attend the Paris conference, and it is also not surprising that many--Algeria for example--feel themselves directly threatened by French policy.

But France is not the only one, nor even the main one. This was clearly illustrated by Belgian Premier Tindemans, When he stated that the operation in Shaba Province would have been unthinkable without the United States. The White House, although trying not to act openly on the African Continent since the lesson in Angola, is undoubtedly the main coordinator of these invasion actions, hiding under the banner of freedom. In Zaire it is the same. And despite its great efforts to convince the world about the fabricated Soviet-Cuban danger, nothing can change the fact that assistance remains assistance and an intervention an intervention. The action in Zaire is intervention, and a part of this country is occupied today. Thus not freedom, but the interests of world imperialism!

POLITICAL PRISONERS, LIVING CONDITIONS DISCUSSED

Prison Reform Demanded

Zurich NEUE ZURCHER ZEITUNG in German 28-29 May 78 p 2 WA

[Text] In a letter addressed to the Federal Assembly in Prague, Czechoslovak human rights advocates have demanded prison reform in the CSSR and a security statute for political prisoners. In a text of more than 12,000 words handed to Western correspondencts in Prague last Friday it is maintained that the prison system of the country has become more "brutal" within the last few years. More than 200 persons are currently incarcerated as political prisoners. Between 20,000 to 30,000 persons annually are detained for about 3 months, and the conditions of such an interrogation are, in most cases, equally as tough as the prison punishment for already sentenced persons.

Prison punishments automatically involve hard labor, maintains the text. The least disobedience on the prisoners' part causes their transfer to a tougher prison institution. The majority of political prisoners are being kept in solitary confinement. It is known that 120 persons were kept in solitary confinement in 1972 alone. The former journalist Jiri Lederer is currently being subjected to this oppressive system in the Ostrava prison. He was arrested for smuggling "subversive" writings abroad 14 January 1977.

Conditions Described

Zurich NEUE ZURCHER ZEITUNG in German 30 May 78 p 4 WA

[Excerpts] According to spokesmen for Charter 77, Jiri Lederer has been kept in solitary confinement since February of this year. Western correspondents were handed a copy of the official document governing the life of prisoners in solitary confinement. They are prohibited to smoke, write, receive mail or visitors, or to buy anything for their personal needs. Furthermore, they are not allowed to lie on their bunks between 0600 and 2100.

SUCCESS OF CPCZ NATIONALITY POLICY CITED

AU0:2120Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 78 p 4 AU

[Article by Ivan Bajcura: "Unity of Our Nations and Nationalities; an Expression of the Party's Consistent Internationalist Policy"]

[Excerpts] The 15th CPCZ Congress has highly appraised the results our society has reached in solving the nationality question. The degree of unity and international fraternity achieved between the Czechs and Slovaks and other nationalities living on our territory is one of the most significant historical accomplishments of our revolutionary workers movement, of our party's and people's struggle. The main prerequisites for a socialist solution of the nationality question were established when our workers class assumed power and private ownership was eliminated, and are maintained through insuring the party's leading role in all spheres of social life.

Our party considered the main content of its nationality policy--in harmony with the Marxist-Leninist theory and the rich experience of the CPSU--to be the socialist industrialization of Slovakia and the overcoming of economic and cultural backwardness in this region. Today, after almost three decades, we can unequivocally state that the line marked out by the 9th congress has brought excellent results. In a historically short period of time, Slovakia--owing to the CPCZ policy--has overcome its ancient historical-cultural backwardness and has become an advanced industrial-agricultural area.

In the period of the construction of socialism--primarily in the 1950's and 1960's--the CPCZ nationality policy had some serious weaknesses. They found their expression in a noncomprehensive appreoach to solving the nationality question and in a considerable underestimation of its political and legal aspects. The party has fully corrected and overcome its mistakes. Reconstruction of the Czechoslovak state on federal principles has removed the existing weaknesses in the political and legal sphere, has raised Czech-Slovak relations to a higher level, and has created the best possible conditions for the development of our nations in the current phase of development.

The federation--as the experiences to this point irrefutably confirm--has not weakened but, on the contrary, has strengthened the state's inner unity and has consolidated the mutual trust between the Czech and Slovak peoples.

In its nationality policy, our party has also created and is creating sufficient scope for our nationalities to develop freely in socialism. Our socialist society has done a great deal to overcome the socioeconomic backwardness of the Hungarian and Ukrainian nationalities. The problem has not affected the Polish and German nationalities to such a degree, since they are associated with highly advanced industrial agglomerations (the Ostrava area, the North and West Bohemia regions) that have provided full possibilities for a high standard of living. The constitutional law No 144/1968 of the penal code reflects the status of nationalities in our society and comprehensively defines their rights.

The relations of nationalities are forming an organic unity of material and spiritual factors. The socialist consciousness should, as a principle, correspond to the socialist being. Therefore, the education of all working people in the spirit of internationalism and socialist patriotism plays a very important role in the effort for a socialist solution to the nationality question.

The main results our society has achieved--under the leadership of the CPCZ--in a socialist arrangement of the relations between nationalities can be briefly summarized in the following points:

1--In the course of socialist construction, national oppression and inquality of nations and nationalities have been forever eliminated; the economic, political and cultural backwardness of Slovakia has been overcome; both our nations and nationalities have experienced a stormy socioeconomic and cultural development and they all cooperatively share in the society's administration and management.

2--In the process of building and developing a new socialist society in the CSSR, not only has a qualitative change in the national features of nations and nationalities, in their social class structure, and in their spiritual profile taken place, but the nature of relations between them has basically changed as well. Former antagonisms, mutual distrust and hostility, which were the work of exploiters, have been overcome.

3--The Czech and Slovak nations have permanently ceased to be a toy in the hands of international imperialism, which would like to determine their fate. Our nations and nationalities have become firm members of the world army of peace and progress, and form a stable component in the world socialist system.

LENINISM DEFENDED AGAINST EUROCOMMUNISM

AU0221127 Prague TRIBUNA No 21 in Czech 24 May 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[First part of Karel Horak article: "Leninism--A Practice-Tested Theory"]

[Excerpts] The new tactics of current anticommunism lie in the fact that its many representatives are not attacking Leninism openly--they are encouraging others to "improve" it and to "adjust" it to the new conditions of the society's development. They are arguing that, with the advance of the scientific-technical revolution, Leninism has lost its topicality and no longer provides the workers class with an answer to the question "what to do?". Thus, according to Z. Brzezinski, Leninism is historically limited by the specific conditions under which it emerged and does not correspond to the "new needs of the postindustrial and technotronic age." Similar arguments are used by renegade M. Djilas; he, too, claims that Leninist ideas and the practical activity following from them do not correspond to contemporary needs and conditions. There are very many theories aimed at proving that the conclusions of Leninism are not valid in mature capitalist countries. It is more than obvious that these are not mere harmless style-exercises, but a refined and purposeful endeavor to ideologically disarm the workers class and the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist parties.

Rejection of Leninism Leads to Counterrevolution

The aims followed by anticommunism in practice were demonstrated by the rightwing activities in our country during the crisis-ridden years 1968-69. Rightwing representatives, too, rejected Leninism at that time, along with the principles of the structure and the activity of the party and society based on it. According to rightwing concepts, the "new variant of Marxism" was so-called "socialism with a human face." What was its substance? The rejection of the party's leading role; the denial of the socialist system of national economic management; the disintegration of the socialist political system; the destruction of the ties of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union; and the gradual liquidation of our people's socialist achievements. Czechoslovakia's experience from the crisis-ridden years 1968-69 is a lesson not only for our party, but for the entire international communist movement. It proves that theories on new models of socialism "which have such various attributes as being democratic, having a human face, being pluralistic and so forth"--a socialism quite different from all forms of socialist society known to date--have their origins in anticommunist centers, which are trying to smuggle these theories into the international communist movement under slogans on the necessity to "modernize" the "obsolete" Leninism.

A significant place in the battle against Leninism--both in the past and at present--was and is held by insults and coarse slander against the Soviet Union. No one is surprised that imperialist propaganda is not fastidious in its attacks against Leninism and the first socialist state. With the help of lies and slanders, it is defending the interests of the bourgeoisie and striving to prolong its supremacy over the working people. But we are encountering, with increasing frequency, the fact that the anticommunist centers mobilize the renegades and revisionists in the communist movement for this battle. The fact that these people present themselves as Marxists (and some of them are even members and functionaries of communist parties) is meant to imbue their criticism of Leninism and their slanders of the Soviet Union with the semblance of objectivity.

It is these people who are to play the decisive role in disrupting the communist parties. It is they who should convince the communists, the workers class and other working people in capitalist, as well as in socialist countries that the world communist movement no longer exists, that the capitalist countries of the West are offered the "opportunity to build communism which will be rid of the encumbrance of the Russian legacy," that "Leninism is the product of Russia's specific historical conditions at the beginning of this century..." and that, therefore, "...a developed and sophisticated Western society, such as the French, cannot take the Bolshevik revolution and the Soviet society as an example"--as maintained by Jean Ellenstein, "Marxist" historian and PCF member, in an interview he granted to the known anticommunist radio station RFE. Although he calls himself a communist, he argues as the inveterate anticommunists argue. He cannot find anything positive on the road of building communism in the Soviet Union; the rich experience acquired by the CPSU under the complicated conditions of building and defending the first socialist state is, according to him, worthless, because it is a generalization of a "dictatorial road toward socialism."

His views and attitudes, like those of other critics of Leninism from among the ranks of certain communist parties, are being used by anticommunism to achieve a split between the communist parties in the capitalist countries and the CPSU, and to detour the communist parties from the revolutionary path of fighting against the bourgeoisie and to lead them onto the path of reformism and revisionism. It need not be stressed that these and other views have nothing in common with Marxism, and that they are contrary to the interests of the workers class. The CPCZ's experience from the period of 10 years ago can yield hundreds of proofs for this. The crisis-ridden period of 1968-69 also graphically showed where the policy of parting ways with Leninism, the policy of revising basic Marxist-Leninist principles leads: to the betrayal of the people's interests, the liquidation of socialist achievements, and the transition to the positions of a pluralistic society of a bourgeois-democratic type.

The so-called "Eurocommunism" is serving the ideological disarmament of Marxist-Leninist parties; according to the plans of anticommunist centers, it should replace Leninism in the theory and practice of the revolutionary movement. What it has not achieved by furious heckling, slander, and open and concealed terror against the communist parties and their members, anticommunism now wants to achieve through the Eurocommunist "modernization" of the Marxist-Leninist theory. It suits anticommunism that certain representatives of communist parties are professing allegiance to so-called Eurocommunism, because what more can the bourgeois propaganda wish than to reiterate the claim that Eurocommunism is "an independent and pluralist communism"; that it casts doubts on "the present political system of the Soviet Union and could be an incentive for reviving socialism;" that the Leninist theses on the party concept and on the international nature of the class struggle have become obsolete; that, under present conditions, the workers class can take over power exclusively by means of elections; that in the battle for power, "the voting urn is sacred" and the ruling leftwing or communist party--if it is defeated in elections--must resign and hand over the power, let us say, to the extreme right wing; that, in "real socialism, there must exist freedom to express even those ideas which are against the policy of the communist party or the state, and even against socialism itself; and that the socialist state will have no ideological character....

STOPH RECEIVES YAR, ROMANIAN AMBASSADORS

LD052330Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1634 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Monday received for the first time Muhammad Hatim al-Khawi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemen Arab Republic, and Gheorghe Tache, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

'ARAFAT-LED PLO DELEGATION VISITS GDR

Delegation Arrives

LD051144Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1125 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation, led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in the GDR on Monday. It will attend events during the week of solidarity with the struggle for peace and social progress of the anti-imperialist forces in the Middle East. Yasir 'Arafat and the other members of the PLO delegation were very cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

'Arafat Opens Exhibit

LD052346Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The first exhibition of Palestinian folk art abroad opened in the GDR capital on Monday in the presence of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). The first visitors to the rooms of the Islamic Museum of the State Museum in Berlin were Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen and Gerhard Grueneberg; Kurt Loeffler, state secretary at the Ministry of Culture and Horst Grunert, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Those present also gave a particularly cordial welcome to other members of the PLO delegation--Faruq Qaddumi, Abu Mayzar and Talal Naji.

The exposition, which was organized by the PLO with the patronage of the GDR Ministry of Culture, opens the "Week of Solidarity With the Struggle of the Anti-Imperialist Forces in the Middle East for Peace and Social Progress" in the GDR.

With its 500 exhibits from various artistic spheres--from ceramics to glass to jewelry--the exposition offers a good show of the independent culture of the Palestinian people.

State Secretary Kurt Leoffler assessed the exhibition as an expression of the friendly and close ties of the GDR with the just struggle of the Palestinian people for its freedom and national rights. "For all Palestinians, their culture and their national art are, in the truest meaning of the word, a piece of the homeland which has to be preserved since Palestinian men, women and children have been driven from their town and villages by the use of force and terror."

Among other things, Talal Naji, member of the PLO delegation and member of the PLO's Executive Committee, said: "They have tried to erase the traces of our people in culture, but they have failed."

At the end of touring the exposition, Yasir 'Arafat spoke. "I am very happy to be at a place which I can describe as a place of friends and allies of our people and our cause, "said the chairman of PLO's Executive Committee.

"Just as you in the GDR directly face imperialism in Europe, so we stand in an advanced trench against Zionism and Imperialism." The exhibition was proof of the great help the GDR has rendered for the preservation of the cultural inheritance of the Palestinian people.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS GDR-FRG ECONOMIC TALKS

AU060802Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "GDR-FRG Economic Talks"]

[Text] Economic talks with representatives of the economy of the Luebeck (FRG) region took place in the GDR Foreign Trade Chamber on Thursday. Among others participating were Rudolf Murgott, president of the GDR Foreign Trade Chamber, Prof Dr Erich Freund, chairman of the GDR/FRG Trade Association, and Klaus Richter, chairman of the Luebeck industry and trade chamber.

MITTAG RECEIVES PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

AU060805Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed Berlin dispatch: "Exchange of Information With Delegation From the Polish People's Republic: Delegation of Participants in the Central Committee Colloquium with Guenter Mittag"]

[Excerpt] On Thursday, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the PZPR Central Committee, led by Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Secretariat and head of the heavy industry, transport and construction department of the Central Committee, which had attended a colloquium of the SED and PZPR central committees on the problems of management of industrial combines, which was held on the basis of the agreement between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

FISCHER, AFGHANISTAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS AT UN

LD052334Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1956 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] UN/New York--There was a cordial meeting on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament in New York on Monday between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Hafizollah Amin, vice prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The partners in the talk expressed their readiness to develop relations between the GDR and Afghanistan for the benefit of both peoples. They also discussed concrete possibilities for deepening them. The ministers noted with satisfaction that the GDR and Afghanistan agree in their desire to achieve their ambitious, peaceful aims in the construction of a new society in an atmosphere of secure international detente and cooperation.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

LD060840Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0059 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, (ADN correspondent)--Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, on Monday evening arrived in the U.S. capital, Washington. He is there at the invitation of Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state.

KLEIBER HOLDS TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION TALKS IN SYRIA

LD052330Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Damascus (ADN correspondent)--The third meeting of the joint committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic began in Damascus today. The GDR side is headed by Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for general and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction. The Syrian side is headed by Jamil Shayya, member of the regional administration of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers for economic affairs. At the first plenum of the two delegations, the development of economic relations between the two countries since the second meeting of the committee in Berlin in 1977 was evaluated and areas and objects for further cooperation were discussed.

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN STOCKHOLM

LD051342Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1129 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, ADN Correspondent--A GDR People's Chamber delegation led by its president, Horst Sindermann, arrived in Stockholm on Monday. It is there at the invitation of the speaker of the Swedish parliament, Henry Allard. During its stay the delegation will have talks with Allard and parliamentary deputies from various parties. The program of the People's Chamber delegation also includes visits to factories and exchanges of experience on local authorities' work methods.

Sindermann, Allard Hold Talks

LD052320Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1944 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, ADN correspondent--On Monday talks began in Stockholm between a delegation of the GDR People's Chamber led by its president, Horst Sindermann, and Henry Allard, speaker of the Swedish Riksdag, as well as members of parliamentary groups. They exchanged views on the activities of the two parliaments and on the responsibility of the deputies for the preservation of peace.

Riksdag Speaker Allard expressed pleasure and satisfaction that this visit of a GDR People's Chamber delegation will extend and deepen the relations between the two countries.

Following the talks in the Riksdag building, the members of the delegation went sightseeing in Stockholm. In the evening Riksdag Speaker Allard gave a dinner in honor of Horst Sindermann and the members of the People's Chamber delegation. In a toast Henry Allard stressed: "We live in countries with different social systems, but nonetheless, we have much in common. Our geographical position in Northern Europe with its security situation has many common features." The people of Sweden and the GDR also share a striving for peace, he said, and the small and medium-sized countries also bear a great responsibility for disarmament.

Horst Sindermann stressed the high value of Sweden's neutrality-based foreign policy, which aims at peace, security and cooperation. "We respect a nonalined policy which actively works for the securing of peace and makes a constructive contribution to the deepening of the process of detente," he said. Both sides believe in the need to extend political detente to the military sphere. The ending of the arms race and effective disarmament measures are the most important current tasks, he added. Despite different social systems, there is a firm foundation for the further development of relations and the deepening of the process of detente on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, he said.

MITTAG LEADS DELEGATION FOR PARIS ECONOMIC TALKS

LD0514162 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1252 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris (ADN correspondent)--A GDR state delegation led by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Paris on Monday on a visit lasting several days. The delegation, which is there at the invitation of the Government of the French Republic, was welcomed at Orly airport by Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau. Official talks and negotiations began on the same day with representatives of the French Government and leading concerns on the development of long-term and stable economic relations between the two states. The GDR state delegation honored French resistance fighters by laying a wreath at the Ile de la Cite memorial.

Other members of the GDR delegation are State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers; Erich Reim, state secretary in the Ministry of General and Agricultural Engineering and Vehicle Construction; Dr Horst Weihs, deputy minister for the chemical industry; Dr Werner Polze, president of the GDR's Foreign Trade Bank; Dr Werner Fleck, GDR ambassador to France; and Dr Klaus Bokus, director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and secretary to the delegation. A group of experts is accompanying the delegation.

In talks with External Trade Minister Deniau, Guenter Mittag emphasized the GDR's interst interest in an above-average, stable and long-term development of economic relations with France as expressed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, when he visited the Citreon stand at the Leipzig Trade Fair in the spring. Guenter Mittag said that the GDR consistently pursues the objective, agreed by the joint GDR-France Government Commission, of increasing trade to F4-5 billion by 1980.

The development of external trade relations should increasingly match the economic strucutre of both states as highly developed industrial nations. At the beginning of the year the GDR contracted for the import of (?500) railroad cars from France. Negotiations on other major projects are taking place with French partners. These and other projects involving the participation of French firms in GDR investment projects could be realized, Guenter Mittag emphasized, if the French Government furthered and supported them. This includes creating commercial and trade policy conditions for the smooth transaction of business envisaged under offset arrangements and insuring that GDR exports to France are not obstructed by existing impediments to trade.

Minister Deniau expressed his thanks for an invitation to visit the Leipzig Trade Fair this autumn and said that France was keenly interested in economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the GDR. The French Government and industry have declared their intention to develop this cooperation on a stable long-term basis. In the course of the conversation Minister Deniau submitted a number of interesting proposals. Their implementation would be conducive to such stable long-term relations.

On the same day the GDR delegation had initial commercial talks with Philippe Boulin, director general of Creuzot-Loire and Raymond Ravenel, Citroen director general. In the conversation with Director-General Boulin of Creusot-Loire, with which the GDR already has a number of interesting business relations, Guenter Mittag emphasized the GDR's readiness to substantially expand economic relations and to include the group more extensively in the realization of economic investment projects on an offset basis. Agreement was reached to develop and specify cooperation on joint projects in third countries.

In the conversation with Citroen Director General Ravenel on the development of trade to mutual advantage, one of the topics discussed was the work of the machine tool and automobile working group in the France-GDR Joint Government Commission.

Ravenel is the head of this working group. Concrete proposals were discussed, including measures to increase the export of GDR machine tools to France and third countries, the inclusion of Citroen and other French firms in carrying out investment projects in the GDR's automobile industry, joint activities in third countries and the adoption by the French automobile industry of GDR technological processes.

CHURCHES PROTEST MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

LD052200Y Hamburg DPA in German 1841 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] East Berlin--The Evangelical Churches in the GDR have let the government in East Berlin know that they are against the planned expansion of military instruction in schools. It was learned in East Berlin today that leading church representatives have said during a talk with Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church questions, that they were doubtful about the introduction of this discipline at a time when disarmament and detente are everywhere discussed. The GDR state secretary acknowledged the objections of the Churches, but he did not let it be known, it was learned, that the introduction of the compulsory discipline of military training should not take place beginning in the autumn of this year. The military training is to include small-arms firing and other paramilitary exercises.

The talk between the representatives of churches and the state secretary was agreed upon, after the conference of GDR Church leaderships had expressed their concern about the military training in a letter to the GDR Government. The leaders of the Churches intend to take a public stance regarding the military training this month.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS FRG INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

LD052046Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The permanent mission of the GDR in the FRG today protested to the Federal Chancellor's Office on behalf of the Government of the GDR against spying on GDR citizens by the Federal Border Guards [BGS] and the Federal Intelligence Service of the FRG. The statement, which was also handed today to the head of the permanent mission of the FRG in the GDR, Guenter Gaus, by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Kurt Nier, reads as follows:

"The Government of the GDR emphatically protests against the special instruction (SO-GK) issued by the Federal Chancellor's Office and the Interior Ministry of the FRG on intelligence activity by the BGS of the FRG against citizens of the GDR. This special instruction, which has meanwhile been confirmed by FRG Interior Minister Maihofer, is intended to insure the "total pumping" of travelers from the GDR about military installations, transport routes and attitudes by officials of the BGS. The passing on of information thus gleaned to the FRG Federal Intelligence Service was stated by Federal Interior Minister Maihofer to be the 'duty' of the BGS."

"An instruction of this kind is a gross violation of internationa law, is a flagrant contradiction of the spirit and letter of the basic treaty on relations between the GDR and the FRG and is a violation and abuse of the final act of the CSCE which was also signed by the FRG government in Helsinki. "The practices of the BGS and the Federal Intelligence Service of the FRG regarding spying on GDR citizens are gross interferences in the internal affairs of the GDR and are aimed at the legitimate security interests of the GDR. They put a serious strain on relations between the two states, put journey by travelers and vistors at risk and are directed against the normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

"The Government of the GDR most emphatically demands that this illegal instruction directed against the GDR and its citizens be withdrawn immediately."

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES PRO, ANTI-SALT FORCES IN WASHINGTON

DW051227Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 5 Jun 78 DW

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] It was learned from Washington last night that President Carter intends to define his stance on the relations of his country with the Soviet Union before the end of this week. Political observers attribute this to the latest controversies in the leadership of the U.S. administration over basic lines of foreign policy. Our correspondent Horst Kaeubler reports from the U.S. capital:

[Kaeubler--by telephone] A few hours ago, dear listeners, Senator McGovern, one of the most distinguished politicians of the United States, appeared on U.S. television. He said that an anti-Soviet hysteria reminiscent of the times of cold war is drifting to a criticial phase here in the United States. McGovern quite frankly held the rightist forces in the United States responsible for this. He warned that this cold-war campaign is only intended to foil the new SALT agreement--the core of U.S.-Soviet relations.

McGovern's statement is directly connected with events over the past weekend here in Washington. The Washington POST accused the White House of torpedoing the continuation of the SALT negotiations with the Soviet Union. The paper reported that the attempt at putting the negotiations on ice is attributable to the influence of national security adviser Brzezinski. The serious suspicion of the Washington POST hit the White House like a bombshell. The U.S. President told newsmen that this report is incorrect, that it harms the prestige of his administration and the United States, and that he is persistently endeavoring to achieve a new SALT agreement with the Soviet Union. But in a retort, the Washington POST showed that the United States had flatly rejected the latest proposals which Andrey Gromyko had brought to Washington. The usually well-informed paper claimed to have learned that these proposals pertained to the Soviet demand for the control of all new types of intercontinental missiles--one of the unsolved problems of the new SALT agreement.

Within a week Senator McGovern twice came out with a statement to warn against the fatal consequences of the massive campaign of the antidetente faction. In realistically thinking groups in the U.S. capital the serious concern is growing that the influence of the rightist bloc is increasing. This bloc aims at committing the administration to a change in political direction. This is why McGovern is not satisfied with a mere warning. During the television interview, which took place just a few hours ago, he asked President Carter to dismantle the objectionable institutions in the White House which had become a component part of the presidential dictatorship under Nixon. Specifically, the politician demanded the abolition of the position of security adviser, now occupied by Brzezinski, and the assignment of greater authority to the secretary of state, which would improve the chances of the signing of a new SALT agreement at this time. We are not doing ourselves, the United States, a favor if we allow the U.S. foreign policy to be taken over by the opponents of a SALT agreement, McGovern, declared. I advise the U.S. President that he is acting in the fundamental interest of the United States if the SALT agreement with the Soviet Union is achieved without any further loss of time.

The debate on the future of the SALT policy has been unprecedentedly aggitated here in Washington. In view of these developments the U.S. President finds himself compelled to define his stand on U.S. relations with the Soviet Union Wednesday.

REPORTAGE ON MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

Visits Komarom County

LD031142Y Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI)--The Mozambican party and state delegation that under the leadership of Samora Moises Machel, president of FRELIMO and the People's Republic of Mozambique has been staying in Hungary, Saturday morning went to Komarom County. They were accompanied by Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council; Pal Racz, under secretary of state for foreign affairs; Mrs Laszlo Erdei, chairman of the National Council of Hungarian Women; and Gabor Suto, Hungary's ambassador to Maputo. At the central offices of the "Aranykalasz" cooperative of Kocs Gabor Soos, under secretary of agriculture and food, and the local party, state and cooperative leaders received the guests. The delegation is studying the work of the 5600-hectare cooperative, and in the afternoon they will visit a Transdanubian unit of the Hungarian People's Army.

Visits Pioneers' Town

LD041918Y Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI)--The Mozambican party and government delegation, currently visiting Hungary under the leadership of Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO and the People's Republic of Mozambique, saw the Zanka Pioneers' Town near Balaton on Sunday. The delegation was accompanied by Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, and Mrs Laszlo Erdei, president of the Hungarian Comen's Council.

At the Pioneers' Town, Mrs Istvan Szucs, general secretary of the Hungarian Pioneers' Federation, informed the visitors about the establishment which can accommodate over 3,000 pioneers on holiday. She spoke about the town's organizational structure, activities and about the wide-ranging social support enjoyed by the town. She mentioned that the Zanka Pioneers' Town represented the aims and methods of education to more than one million Hungarian pioneers. Samora Machel and Madame Machel enquired about the educational methods at the pioneers' town and international camping there. Mrs Istvan Szucs pointed out that Zanka received children from 25 countries, including from Africa, every year. After the briefing the visitors saw activities of the pioneer groups.

At the end of the visit, Samora Machel conveyed Mozambican youths' greetings to Hungarian pioneers. Lauding the work of the pioneers' town, he said: the Hungarian pioneer movements is an inspiring example for us; it shows how to bring up the youngsters in socialist and internationalist spirit.

Departs Country

LD050944Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Mozambique party and state delegation, which was on an official friendly visit to our country under the leadership of President Samora Machel, has left the country. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport last last night by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee.

Communique Issued

LD060034Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A communique has been issued on the official, friendly visit of the Mozambique party-government delegation to Hungary.

Hungary and Mozambique are to expand cooperation. Both countries will work for detente to become a general principle in international relations and to spread all over the world.

The negotiating delegations, which were led by Janos Kadar and Samora Machel, pointed out that the African Continent has in recent years become the stage of struggle between the forces of progress and reaction. The liberation of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and other peoples of Africa has resulted in significant changes. The active solidarity of the socialist community is the decisive external condition for this. They emphasized that the successes of the struggles of the African peoples are an important contribution in the fight for peace and social progress. They stressed the importance of cooperation between the states of the socialist community and the nonalined countries.

The Hungarian and Mozambique delegations stated with satisfaction that since the independence of that African country, contacts between the two countries, which developed during the armed liberation fight of the Mozambique patriots, have developed. In the future they wish to expand cooperation into other fields.

The unanimity of the basic aims and endeavors of the two parties and countries insures a solid basis for strengthening friendly contacts and their common struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, for peace and social progress, and for building socialism, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Mozambique delegation invited a Hungarian party-government delegation to visit their country.

WEST BLAMED FOR STALEMATE AT VIENNA MBFR

AU021445Y Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 28 May 78 p 2 AU

[Janos Avar article: "Snags in Vienna"]

[Text] At the Hofburg, the 19 ambassadors meet weekly, usually on Wednesdays and only for an hour almost every time. This is long enough, though, since only one of them is politely listened to on each occasion. Each week, in turn, a diplomat of some Warsaw Pact country or a delegate of a NATO country has the floor. Here we can already characterize the debates in Vienna: the "West" emphasizes its bloc character, while the "East" lays emphasis on the separate nature of the allied countries, carefully observing formalities which are rightly to be expected of experienced diplomats. As a matter of fact, it would be inappropriate for us to know more than this debated point, since the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces in central Europe are secret.

Five Years Ago

Although the ambassadors leaving the Hofburg chamber or their spokesmen hold a new conference on every occasion, only generalities are discussed. It is a different matter that the Western press somehow learns fairly soon of all specific facts and, although Eastern newsmen cannot be called uninformed either, they patiently await the emergence of the facts pertaining to the negotiations in question, in one of the NATO country's bourgeois papers. This is part of the rules of the game in Vienna.

However, European public opinion has not missed anything as a result of this indirect information system: to put it mildly, events do not proceed rapidly in Vienna; that is, at the negotiations on reducing armed forces. In 5 years, since January 1973, the ambassadors, representatives of the 11 directly participating countries, have reached the 170th plenary session, or the 15th round of the talks. Further, observers like our country sometimes meet more than once a week, on an unofficial basis. We cannot regard this, though, as an accelerating factor. Therefore, the observer is quick to form his own opinion: stalemate, deadlock or impasse. The reporter's inventiveness is finite.

Still, the participants in the Vienna negotiations are sensitive to such rash classifications, and more than the customary controversy between diplomats and journalists is involved this time. The term deadlock suggests a state of finality, whereas there could be a way out in Vienna. A stalemate in chess indicates that it is impossible to make a move, whereas, in fact, something could happen at any moment at the talks on reducing armed forces, if the participants felt a political need for agreement. If for no other reason, this is why the members of the socialist delegations refuse to accept the one-word situation assessment which lumps the two sides together in Vienna.

Error in Calculations

Marking time, sometimes progressing a little, but generally just scraping along--even diplomats deny this description. To be sure, new proposals have been submitted very infrequently in Vienna in the last 5 years, which is borne out by the fact that the dates of their submission are easily memorable. Most significant, however, is the fact that, for the time being, both sides persist in upholding their original proposals dating back to 1973, which have been marginally modified, at best. Of course, it is wrong to equate the two sides in this respect. The socialist delegates regard the Western demands as unacceptable simply because they are based on miscalculation.

Since 1976, when the members of the two military alliances exchanged figures on their forces included in the area of reduction, the central European military equilibrium has tilted, as the Western countries put it: it has become asymmetrical. Of course, this is only true on paper in Vienna. NATO does not accept the figures provided by the Warsaw Pact, but refers to its "own data" instead. The difference amounts to 150,000 soldiers, and the NATO states demand an end to this Warsaw Pact "surplus" so that the reduction can become, in their opinion, truly balanced. This is the main snag.

We want to reach agreement. The figures we submitted are correct; it would be misleading if we cited figures similar to NATO's, say the socialist delegates.

Although NATO has modified its proposals to make them more "flexible" on two occasions, in December 1975 and again, last April, it has done so in order to make the acceptance of the basic NATO demand "easier" for the Eastern side. They no longer require that an entire Soviet army be withdrawn. but its equivalent of five separate divisions; thus, the same result can be achieved from a different demand. To be sure, NATO can still think in specific terms only in regard to the first phase of the reduction: Soviet tanks in exchange for some U.S nuclear warheads (which in any case are readily replaced, according to experts) and for a single reduction of personnel, which, it is to be suspected, Washington would not implement from the combat-ready complement, but from service troops (while, incidentally, it has recently increased its European "presence"). NATO members themselves do not want to assume a commitment for a second phase of the reduction; they will allow a bloc pledge, at most.

Interrelated Points

The complex details indicate two basic Western distortions: a "defense" of NATO's own intelligence data in the face of the socialist side's facts; and a translation of the propaganda slogan of a "Soviet tank superiority" into the language of the Vienna negotiations. Undoubtedly, it is extremely difficult to even approximately compare the forces of East and West and their armaments, not to mention the relative quality of weapons. However, singling out any one weapon only serves to frighten citizens, at the best; it cannot be used as a basis for negotiations, let alone for reaching an agreement. Still, the Western "result" [in terms of troop strength], which is higher on paper, has become the point of departure of the NATO approach as a whole. Its abandonment would require modification of plans which are now being actively implemented, not to mention a loss of prestige for politicians and generals in Western public opinion.

Nevertheless, the socialist delegations, which are--again, in contrast to NATO, which reacts conspicuously slowly--accustomed to reacting promptly to Western proposals, are looking for "interrelated points" so as to avoid the loss of more time; some results should have been produced last year, following the exchange of figures.

Of course, the U.S. President's decision to postpone production of the neutron bomb has improved the atmosphere in Vienna. Ordering its production would not only have complicated the cause of the reduction of armed forces in central Europe, but would probably have driven this cause into a real deadlock. Of course, Carter waved the sword of Damocles over the Hofburg negotiating table by the postponement, and the political blackmail inherent in it.

Would an outline of a SALT-II agreement induce the NATO goverments to make up their minds politically--one could ask, considering the Vienna standstill. The matter should not be oversimplified; however: Improving the atmosphere of SALT alone can not eliminate the snags in Vienna, including the most essential ones discussed above. Of course, if Moscow and Washington, the two main protagonists of the Vienna talks, brought matters to a head on the SALT-II issue, this would certainly put pressure on the Vienna talks as well. Still, there are 19 countries negotiating in Vienna, and they are talking, when all is said and done, about weapons and forces that are much more difficult to compare than are those about which the two "great ones" are negotiating. Those who perceive the complex nature of SALT become a bit frightened of the task facing the Vienna negotiators, which is--if the political will ever develops in both parts of Europe including the West--to tackle the task of a mutual reduction of armed forces in a manner that leaves the present balance intact. If that happens, perhaps a negotiating forum will be found to consider weapons that have not as yet been discussed, either in Vienna or Geneva.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF OLAH HOLDS PARIS TALKS

LD051845Y Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 5, [MTI]--MTI correspondent reports from Paris:

Lieutenant General Istvan Olah, chief of staff of the Hungarian National Army, who is currently on an official visit to France at the head of a Hungarian military delegation invited by General Jean Lagarde, chief of staff (?of the French armed forces), met with his host Monday and conducted talks with him.

Following this, Lieutenant General Istvan Olah was received by French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges. Also present at the meeting was Peter Veress, Hungarian ambassador to France.

After the meeting, the Hungarian delegation visited the Triumphal Arch in Paris and Lieutenant General Olah placed a wreath at the memorial of the unknown soldier.

APRO COMMENTS ON DELEGATION'S VISIT TO THE NETHERLANDS

AU031910Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 May 78 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "The National Assembly Delegation Has Returned from Holland; statement by Antal Apro during the visit"]

[Text] The Hungarian National Assembly delegation led by National Assembly Chairman Antal Apro, which paid an official visit to the Netherlands at the invitation of the Dutch parliament, returned home on Saturday.

The delegation consisted of Deputies Andras Csillik, Mrs Sandor Palyi, Laszlo Pesta, Antal Reger, Janos Tecsi and Geza Toth. Janos Peter, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and several other parliamentary officials welcomed the delegation at Ferihegy Airport. Johan Beelaerts van Blokland, ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Budapest, also was present.

In regard to the visit, Antal Apro told an MTI staff member that this was the first visit by a Hungarian parliamentary delegation to the Netherlands.

"The present meetings and discussions marked an important juncture in relations between the two legislative bodies," he said, "contributing to the development of cooperation between our countries. We had the opportunity during our visit to acquaint ourselves with my fellow deputies through personal experiences and impressions of the industrious work and results of the Dutch people and the activities of both houses--the first and second chambers--of parliament.

"Our delegation had highly significant talks with the two chambers' presidents and the heads of several standing committees and Dutch legislators. There were also issues which we assessed differently at the talks and neither side concealed its disagreement. Nevertheless, I am convinced that our dissimilar social structures and different political and military systems are not an obstacle to the multifarious development of four relations if both sides approach each other with respect and esteem, taking mutual benefits into consideration. I would single out, above all, promoting the consolidation of European security and cooperation and fully implementing the Helsinki final act, that is, objectives for the attainment of which small European countries could also do a great deal. We acknowledged with satisfaction that, as they told us during the talks, after Helsinki most Dutch legislators also considered the Belgrade meeting as an important juncture of European detente and preparations are being made in the Netherlands in this spirit for the Madrid meeting as well.

We also agreed that to curb the arms race, to completely prohibit the production of atomic weapons and to reduce military expenditures are in the interests of both peoples. These are identical views constituting a favorable foundation for further meetings and talks between us.

"This view was confirmed by our delegation's discussions with Foreign Minister Dr C.A. van der Klaauw and Foreign Trade Secretary of State K.H. Beyen. The matter of increasing barter trade and expanding economic cooperation between our countries was greatly emphasized at our talks.

"Our 6-day official visit was successful. We had favorable experiences and we agreed to continue to pursue this path and strengthen our relations. In this spirit, we have invited a Dutch parliamentary delegation to visit Hungary, Antal Apro concluded.

SZEKER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO SERBIA, CROATIA

LD051124Y Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 5 [MTI]--Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left Monday for an official, friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the chief ministers of the Serb and Croatian Socialist Republics.

GASPAR HOLDS TALKS WITH POLAND'S KRUCZEK

LD060000Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, and Wladyslaw Kruczek, chairman of the Central Council of Polish Trade Unions, held negotiations in Budapest on Hungarian-Polish trade union cooperation and the international issues of the movement.

GASPAR RECEIVES FINNISH TU LEADERS

LD022050Y Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 2 [MTI]--Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, who is heading the Hungarian party delegation attending the 18th congress of the Finnish Communist Party, met in Helsinki on Friday leaders of SAK, the Finnish Trade Union Alliance, President Pekka Oivio and Vice-President Olavi Hanninen.

At the exchange of views the cooperation between the Finish and Hungarian trade unions as well as current issues of the international trade union movement were reviewed.

SARLOS MEETS GDR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION

LD051738Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the GDR National Front led by Vice President Werner Kirchhoff has arrived in Budapest.

The delegation was received at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front.

LAZAR ADDRESSES MEZOKOVESD CONFERENCE ON TOURISM

AU051538Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Report on speech by MSZMP Politburo Member and Hungarian Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar at a 31 May MEZOKOVESD conference on tourism attended by parliamentary deputies from Borsod, Abauj, Zemplen and Heves counties.

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar said the following:

"The number of regional projects has increased and their particulars will have to be taken into consideration in laying the groundwork for the sixth 5-year plan. Visits from abroad and tourism are an integral part of social and economic development and their role is increasing. They involve not only the matter of having pleasurable leisure time, but also the fact that, along with the improvement of living conditions, the goal is to enable as many people as possible to learn as much as possible about our country. In numerous countries, the revenue from tourism is a very important factor in the gross national product. Our means also should be expanded. The development of tourism requires considerable investment. As far as the present situation is concerned, we must say that tourism has developed more rapidly than we have been able to improve material prerequisites

The government chairman said that the plan for the people's economy had only expected the current number of tourists to the Lake Balaton region to have been reached by 1980.

"It is obvious that Borsod, Abauj, Zemplen and Heves counties can count on more favorable touristic opportunities than the average county. Everything must be done to develop tourism, but it must be made clear as well that, for a while, this region will not be among the most important domestic tourist centers. Central assistance to Lake Balaton and Budapest and their immediate environment does not mean that support cannot be expected elsewhere. However, local interests are also involved and, therefore, a greater use of local resources is justified as well. The government has examined possibilities for developing tourism on several occasions lately and also recently learned of the experiences of a study under the people's supervision. It is obvious that close, coordinated and methodical work is needed. The Council of Ministers will discuss a longer term concept on the development of tourism which will also impose tasks in the elaboration of the sixth 5-year plan. Finally, permit me to welcome the initiative of a group of the two counties deputies to discuss tourism at a joint meeting. I am convinced that this will make its effect felt in practical work as well."

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA

LD032000Y Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 3 MTI--Invited by the Romanian Solidarity League, a delegation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee left Saturday for Bucharest under the leadership of Vice-President Karoly Kiss.

KADAR RECEIVES NEW YORK TIMES EDITOR

LD012235Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, today received John Oakes, member of the editorial board of the New York TIMES, and gave the American newspaper an interview.

GIEREK VISITS FACTORIES IN BIELSKO-BIALA REGION

LD052105Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 5 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today visited Bielsko region. He was briefed on the achievements and further prospects of this dynamically developing region. The first secretary of the party Central Committee, accompanied by his hosts of the voivodship, Jozef Buzinski and Jozef Labudek, visited Cieszyn where he received reports on the successful implementation of the economic and social tasks of local industry. He was also warmly greeted by the Cieszyn students of the local branch of the Slaski University. Edward Gierek visited the nearby Polifarb paint and lacquer factory at Marklowice and also an experimental zootechnical farm of the Polish Academy of Sciences at Grodziec Slaski. Warm greetings were extended to the distinguished guest by the workforce of the Arena electric installation plant in Bielsko-Biala. This factory is known both at home and abroad as a producer of low voltage switching installations and remote control subassemblies. The first secretary of the party Central Committee, in talks with the workers, was interested in working conditions and social and living conditions.

In the afternoon, on Chrobry Square in Bielsko-Biala a ceremony was held during which the local party organization received the organizational banner. Edward Gierek solemnly handed over the banner. The group of 500 young outstanding workers, technicians and engineers from the city's industrial plants received candidate PZPR membership cards from the first secretary of the party Central Committee and the executive of the voivodship party committee. Edward Gierek, on behalf of the party Central Committee, congratulated the communists of Bielsko-Biala on receiving the party banner.

Edward Gierek received a report on the production pledges of the workers of the works of Bielsko region, which this year will supply for the market and for export additional products to the value of Z450 million. During his stay in Podbeskidzie region Edward Gierek met the executive of the voivodship party committee in Bielsko-Biala.

Gierek Gives Speech

LD052135Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

["Excerpts" from speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a ceremony in Chrobry Square, Bielsko-Biala, on 5 June--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, people of Bielsko-Biala, esteemed assembled persons, let me congratulate all members of the urban party organization--on behalf of the Politburo of our party's Central Committee and on my own behalf--on the award of the party banner. The Secretariat of the Central Committee adopted a decision in this matter, desiring to express appreciation for the consistency with which you are implementing the resolutions of our party's seventh congress, for your achievements in the all round development of the city and in raising the quality of labor and living conditions of its people to a constantly higher level, for the contribution you have made to multiplying the material and cultural assets of our socialist fatherland and to the consolidation of the strength and fighting spirit of our party. I believe that the communists from Bielsko-Biala will always carry this banner high, implementing with dignity the tasks set by the party, enriching the noble traditions of their party organization with new and ambitious deeds.

I cordially congratulate the young comrades to whom a while ago we handed PZPR cards. My dear people, entering the ranks of our party you have made a decision which counts seriously in life. It results in large commitments. To be a communist means to take on greater tasks and responsibility, to aspire for leadership in every sector of work, in learning and in social life, to give an example of a partylike, committed, civic and patriotic attitude in one's professional and family setting, to combat evil bravely and uncompromisingly, not to bypass indifferently human wrongs, dishonesty and injustice, to try not only to discern and deeply understand the Marxist-Leninist principles and the essence of party policy, but to explain them to nonparty people, represent them in one's behavior and defend them always and everywhere.

However, party membership also results in the feeling of ideological ties with the comrades. It widens the possibility to exchange thoughts and views, it opens a new field of action, it creates satisfaction for an active participation in the creation of the shape of contemporary times and the future of our fatherland. I wish you, dear young comrades and friends, that by understanding this way the significance of belonging to our party you may find much personal satisfaction in implementing party duties and tasks, in work for the benefit of Poland and the Poles. [applause]

Dear comrades and citizens, dear inhabitants of Bielsko, you are aware that I know Bielsko-Biala well--your whole region, your towns and settlements. The industrial plants of the voivodship are attaining successful production results. Their products enjoy a good reputation at home and abroad. It is even more worth emphasizing, because a considerable part of your voivodship's industrial production finds its way to the domestic market and is exported. Agriculture is also developing. Especially dynamic is the increase in sheep breeding and in poultry production. A considerable acceleration has taken place in house construction. In the more recent past, during the past 3 years, the number of commissioned apartments has increased by more than half. Our whole country has been changing like Bielsko-Biala, like your voivodship, during the past few years--the whole of our Poland. Everywhere throughout the country, in towns and in the countryside houses and industrial plants of great public utility are being built. But you know best yourselves, comrades, that no matter how much we build and achieve, we shall still face new needs and unsolved problems. This is why a high rate of labor is indispensable--increased efforts. This is why the tasks are difficult and often, even, increasingly difficult. The tackling of these tasks is necessary in view of the urgency of social needs. Our party knows them well, it understands them and desires to satisfy them. However, there is only one way: through well organized and highly effective labor, through rational management [applause], through raising society's awareness and discipline to constantly higher levels, through the creation of optimum conditions for the utilization of the vast creative reserves of our whole nation in its interest and for its benefit.

Party organisations and echelons have special duties in this sphere. Through their training and ideological work, through the correct management of labor, through the control of the implementation of the party decisions and careful listening to the opinions of working people and creation of the climate which encourages correct initiatives and justified criticism, reacting to all evil and injustice, they have a significant influence on the course of events in our country. Better and more effective performance of those duties is the essential condition for overcoming tensions and difficulties and for the further successful development of the country and for the increase in living standards of our society.

Dear comrades and citizens, we undertook a gigantic effort of the comprehensive modernization of the economy--modernization of all spheres of life--at the threshold of the seventies.

We consolidated unity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, while continuing along the lines of the foreign policy adopted at the birth of People's Poland, we conduct an intensive activity on the international forum to make detente permanent and to construct strong foundations for security and peaceful coexistence of all nations. This policy transpires from the fundamental precepts of socialism.

It is based on the historic experience of our nation and is dictated by the solicitude for its future and its independent peaceful development. It was incorporated in the constitution of the People's Republic of Poland. It shines over all our international contacts and initiatives.

The problems connected with insuring peace are not, and should not be only matters for politicians. We attach much significance to shaping the climate of friendship, mutual respect and understanding among nations, and in particular to bringing up young people in the spirit of peace.

This is an important factor in building mutual trust. The matter of stopping armaments, and disarmament, are currently in the forefront. It is necessary to move on from the general trends formulated in international agreements and declarations to practical steps. The special UNGA session is devoted to those problems. Poland, together with the land of the Soviets and other socialist countries, went to the session with the intention of stopping the dangerous arms race and to open ways to disarmament. The proposals of our countries serve this aim. They are honest and constructive proposals and they concern all the most important problems. Numerous nonalined countries share our action to put an end to the arms race and prevent the introduction of neutron weapons and other new means of new destruction.

Unfortunately, there also reasons for anxiety. The contradiction between the words about the need for disarmament and announcements of new arms programs is disquieting. This contradiction is manifest in the attitudes of the NATO countries. It is practically impossible to accept what was demonstrated at the New York session by the Chinese representatives when he called not for disarmament but for intensified armament. We see all obstacles and we evaluate them correctly. Those obstacles are put on the path toward disarmament. At the same time we believe that humanity will eventually choose that path as it is the greatest need and necessity of our times. It is the hope which means insuring for the peoples and the nations their fundamental right--the right to live in peace. [applause]

International issues as well as mutual relations were an important subject of my talks with President Josip Broz Tito during my brief friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the end of last week. I can say with satisfaction that the talks have confirmed yet again the unwavering activity of our parties and nations, so heavily damaged by the war, to make all efforts to stop the arms race and promote disarmament and to build permanent peace in Europe and in the world, as well as confirming the agreement in our views concerning the most important steps which should be made to achieve those things.

Dear comrades, esteemed participants of this gathering, our party has been leading the Polish nation for the past 33 years, along the path of socialist building. We have behind us historic achievements, as well as having a number of often difficult experiences. Throughout all those years Poland developed dynamically and universally. It grew in strength and made stronger its position and authority in the world and strengthened the foundations of its independent existence and security. The work will be continued with ever increasing energy, consistency and perseverance. It is necessary for all of us always to bear in our hearts and our minds the solicitude for the good of our homeland, for the good of our nation, so that we all do not spare efforts for the great cause--and the name of this cause is Poland. [applause]

Knowing you, I know that the communists and all patriotic inhabitants of Bielsko-Biala and the voivodship will make all efforts to implement their tasks which are a part of the great work of our nation, the nation units in its actions and its aims. I wish you this from the depth of my heart. [applause]

JABLONSKI RECEIVES ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISTS

LD052233Y Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 June, PAP--Today, on the occasion of the world day of environmental protection, Henryk Jablonski--member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, president of the Polish Council of State and chairman of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front--received a group of the National Unity Front activists dealing with the problems of the protection of natural environment. The participants in the meeting informed Henryk Jablonski about the activity of their organization in this field.

A commission of the National Unity Front committee for the protection of natural environment and afforestation carry out extensive propaganda and organizational activity among the public, initiate the steps in this field by various social, economic and youth organizations and research institutions. They organize voluntary work connected with environmental protection, whose main aim is to afforest, plant with shrubs and adorn with flowers various areas, to build protective belts near industrial centres. The actions initiated by the National Unity Front have resulted in the planting of 230 million trees and 280 million shrubs in the past twenty years. The question of small water reservoirs is (?now) the focus of attention of the interested commissions.

BABIUCH RECEIVES CHILEAN POPULAR UNION OFFICIAL

LD052250Y Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 June, PAP--Member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Babiuch received today Executive Secretary of the Chilean Popular Union Clodomiro Almeyda. During the talk C. Almeyda thanked the Polish society for solidarity and support for the Chilean nation. Edward Babiuch stressed that the Polish nation has high esteem for the struggle of Chilean progressive forces against fascist dictatorship.

Later in the day C. Almeyda was received by Vice-Minister Jozef Czyrek. The sides exchanged views on political and economic situation in Chile and the Polish participation in the process of isolation of Chilean junta at the international forum. Jozef Czyrek, who holds the post of the government plenipotentiary for the Chilean refugees affairs, informed Clodomiro Almeyda about assistance which was extended in Poland to the group of political refugees from Chile.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PZPR DELEGATION'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

For the Vienna VOLKSSTIMME text of the communique issued by the PZPR delegation led by Politburo candidate member Jerzy Lukaszewicz and the Austrian Communist Party on the PZPR delegation's 21-24 May visit, see the Austria section of the 6 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

VIENNA PAPER REPORTS ON POLISH OPPOSITION TRADE UNION

AU0608502Y Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3-4 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed DIE PRESSE dispatch from Vienna: "Poland: Opposition Trade Union Demands Genuine Democracy"]

[Text] As has just now been learned, the north Polish "Organization Committee of Free Trade Unions," which is critical of the regime, on May Day described the establishment of genuine democracy as the only way out of the social and economic crisis, "which is getting worse every day and which is already becoming a crisis of the state." In a statement brought to light by the "Socialist Correspondence", it is said: "Only genuine trade unions and social associations can save the state." Only by means of a genuine democratization is it possible to coordinate the interests and the will of the citizens with the interests and power of the state. "We declare our readiness to help all employees regardless of political views or professional qualifications," the three responsible individuals write. "A similar initiative is already under way in Silesia."

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOMINATION--Warsaw, 5 June, PAP--On the motion of the Polish minister of foreign affairs, the chairman of the Council of Ministers nominated Professor Marian Dobrosielski under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Excerpt] [Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD]

RADIO-TV PACT WITH AUSTRIA--Vienna, 4 June, PAP--A delegation of the Polish committee of radio and TV led by its chairman, Maciej Szczepanski, has paid an official visit to Vienna at the invitation of director general of the Austrian radio and TV. Both directors signed an agreement on cooperation between Polish and Austrian radio and TV which provides for the exchange of programmes on social, economic, technical, cultural and sports questions of both countries. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0512 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD]

MUNICIPAL PROTOCOL WITH LIBYA--Tripoli, 5 June, PAP--A Polish-Libyan protocol on cooperation in municipal economy was signed hereon June 5th. The protocol provides for comprehensive cooperation in municipal building, transport, as well as cadre training of Libyan specialists for these branches of the economy. The protocol was signed on the Polish side by minister of local economy and preservation of environment Maria Milczarek and on the Libyan side by Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, secretary for municipal economy of the General People's Committee of the General People's Congress. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD]

FINNISH CULTURAL COOPERATION--PAP--The mixed Polish-Finnish commission for implementing the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation met recently in Warsaw. The commission worked out a program for agreement implementation in the 1978-81 period. Among other things, it calls for promoting cooperation in the field of cadre education, for exchanging performing groups and exhibits, and for expanding direct contacts between Polish and Finnish institutions in the spheres of science, culture, education, the press, radio and television services, sports and youth organizations. During the visit to Poland Kalervo Siikala, head of the Finnish delegation and international relations department chief in the Finnish Ministry of Education, was received by Deputy Minister Jozef Czyrek, leader of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

APPOINTMENT IN CULTURE MINISTRY--PAP--On the motion of the minister of culture and art, the Council of Ministers chairman has appointed Zygmunt Najdowski as undersecretary of state and first deputy minister of culture and art. Born in 1932, Zygmunt Najdowski was until recently first secretary of the Torun Voivodship PZPR Committee. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

NIGERIA'S PRESIDENT OBASANJO BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 5 June

AU051355 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1340 GMT on June 5th begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival in Romania of Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu has come to the airport to meet the guest. The announcer adds that the Nigerian president is accompanied by Foreign Minister Joseph Garba and other officials. The national anthems of the two countries are played and the honor guard presents arms.

According to the announcer, the two presidents then review the honor guard, after which the Romanian officials present at the airport are introduced to Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo. The announcer says that the ceremony ends with the honor guard and band passing in review.

The arrival ceremony ends at 1357 GMT. No speeches were exchanged.

Ceausescu, Obasanjo Begin Talks

AU050748Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 5 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Official talks began this afternoon in Bucharest between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Federal Military Government and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The talks are attended for Romania by Prime Minister Manea Manescu; First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea; Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Virgil Trofin, minister of forestry, economy and construction materials; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister at the presidency and head presidential adviser; Ioan Avram, minister of the machine building industry; Traian Dudas, minister of transportation and telecommunications, and other officials.

For Nigeria the talks are attended by Brig Joseph Garba, member of the Supreme Military Council and commissioner for external affairs; Col Buhari, member of the Supreme Military Council and chairman of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation; Colonel Mohammed, military governor of Sokoto State; Lt Col David Ikpeme, military governor of Ondo State; Dr Adeleye, commissioner for industries; Colonel Magoro, commissioner for transport; Dr Adeqoye, commissioner for economic development: Dr Leton, commissioner for information, and other officials.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and coriality, mutual esteem and understanding, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo emphasized with satisfaction the importance of the agreements concluded on the occasion of their talks in Lagos in 1977 for stimulating and developing Romanian-Nigerian relations. To further advance the bilateral cooperation, the two sides agreed to explore new possibilities of a nature to contribute to further expanding the friendly cooperation between Romania and Nigeria, and to capitalize on the favorable conditions offered by the two countries' economies to raise their cooperation to a higher level and expand the areas of and diversify their cooperation in fields of common interest.

Both sides expressed the view that the present visit and the summit Romanian-Nigerian talks constitute an important point in the history of the two countries' relations.

They expressed the conviction that they will contribute to deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, and to further developing the bilateral cooperation in political, economic, technical, educational and cultural areas, in the interests and for the benefit of the two peoples and of the cause of peace, progress and national independence, of understanding and cooperation among nations.

ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP, NATIONAL DAY MARKED

Ceausescu, Manescu Cable Leaders

AU021106Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0927 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/6/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram of congratulations to Giovanni Leone, president of the Italian Republic, on the national day of his country. The telegram reads among others:

I express my conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration existing between Romania and Italy will develop still more, to the benefit of both our peoples, of peace and collaboration in Europe and in the world.

A similar telegram was sent by Romanian prime minister Manea Manescu to Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti.

SCINTEIA Reports on Relations

AU021108Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/6/1978--The main Bucharest dailies mark the national day of Italy by publishing editorials and feature reports.

The years elapsed since the proclamation of the republic, newspaper SCINTEIA writes, were for the Italian people--that made a major contribution along the centuries to the world cultural treasure-store and civilization--years of sustained efforts materialized in many achievements, which have made Italy rank among the economically advanced countries of the world. Wherever the visitor goes, to Lombardy, Liguria or Calabria, he will see the great progress made in industry, science, technique [as published], in other fields of activity, the considerable collective effort for solving the problems facing the country in its development process.

And such problems are not scarce and are acute, the article writes. They are economic, social and political problems, the big gaps between the Mezzogiorno region and the other regions in the north of the country, persistent unemployment, inflation in addition to the wave of terrorism of late which culminated in the murder of the well-known political leader Aldo Moro. Unanimously condemning such criminal methods and practices, all the Italian democratic parties, acting in unison, called the people's masses to enhance their vigilance, to firmly [word indistinct] and give a resolute riposte to the plans meant to undermine the republic institutions, unstabilize the political framework, torpedo democratic development.

In the attainment of these goals, the Italian people have the full sympathy of the Romanian people, today's anniversary is a fresh and happy occasion to recall the traditional links of Romanian-Italian friendship, strongly stimulated by the affinities of origin, language and culture.

Built on the foundations of the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, these relations, the Bucharest daily further writes, steadily and fruitfully develop in all planes. Commercial exchanges have doubled in the past five years, and there are prospects that they will further increase concomitantly with the amplification of higher economic cooperation forms, such as joint marketing and pro' 'tion companies, including in third markets, in important economic branches, machine building, metallurgy, chemistry and petro-chemistry, mining (?and so on). Cooperation in technology, science, culture, education, tourism and in other domains is also intensifying, fact which contributes to better knowing the material and spiritual assets of the two countries, to a more marked rapprochement and better mutual understanding.

An historic moment in the development of the Romanian-Italian relations was the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Italy in the spring of 1973. The top level talks, the joint solemn declaration and the other documents signed on the occasion gave fresh and decisive impetus to the cooperation of the two countries both bilaterally and in international life. The visit paid last year to Romania by Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, many other contacts and meetings at various levels go down along the same line.

Meeting the mutual interests, SCINTEIA concludes, the steady development of the Romanian-Italian friendship is without doubt an important contribution to strengthening peace, security and understanding in Europe and in the world.

CEAUSESCU GREETS GABONESE PRESIDENT ON OAU ANNIVERSARY

AU261203Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 May 78 p 1 AU

[Text of message sent by Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu to Gabonese president El Hadj Omar Bongo on the 15th anniversary of the creation of the OAU]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Democratic Republic and OAU acting chairman, Libreville.

On the 15th anniversary of the African liberation day and the creation of the OAU I want to extend warm congratulations to you, to the other leaders of the African states and the national liberation movements and to all African peoples on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, as well as best wishes for new successes.

Socialist Romania highly appreciates the African countries' contribution to the struggle for establishing new, democratic international relations based on fully equal rights and equity and for continuing and deepening the process of revolutionary national and social transformations in the contemporary world.

The African peoples and countries, together with the other peoples throughout the world are firmly struggling for eliminating the old policy of domination, force, diktat and interference in internal affairs, for completely eradicating colonialism and any practices of racial discrimination and apartheid in Africa once and for all, for each people's legitimate right to freely decide its own destiny, to fully master its country's natural riches and for living an independent and free life.

An intensification of international contradictions, of the struggle for spheres of influence and domination between states or groups of states has recently been obvious, especially on the African Continent. The unresolved problems that arose during the long colonial domination, including territorial problems, have been used to pit certain African states against other African states to aggravate tension to the point of the outbreak of military confrontations.

As a sincere friend of the African peoples, Romania has consistently advocated the peaceful settlement of disputes between states on that continent by negotiations between the states directly concerned and without any outside interference. Our country supports the strengthening of the unity and solidarity between the African states in their struggle for consolidating national independence and for focusing all efforts at a national and regional level on socioeconomic development and on insuring a free and dignified life for the African peoples, protected from outside pressure or interference and fully in keeping with their legitimate aspirations. We believe that a special role is incumbent upon the OAU in the political settlement of conflicts on the continent, in building a climate of peace, good neighborliness, understanding, cooperation and friendship to benefit the African peoples and international security and cooperation.

Romania pays special attention to developing bilateral relations with the African states, to expanding cooperation at a political, economic, cultural and technical level and cooperation in cadres training and in other fields of mutual interest on the basis of strict respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect and advantage. Romania's relations with the African states are experiencing a continuous development in the field of international relations with a view to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, with a view to taking concrete disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures, and to respecting each people's inalienable right to independently shape its life in keeping with its basic interests and aspirations and with a view to achieving peace and understanding throughout the world.

The Romanian Government and people have constantly granted their full political, moral and material support to the African peoples in their struggle for winning state independence and to the national liberation movements. Our country is fully in solidarity with and actively supports the just struggle waged by the Zimbabwe and Namibian peoples for national and social freedom and firmly advocates the elimination of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid practiced by South Africa.

I want to express the conviction that the moment is not far off when, together with the African peoples, we will note with pleasure and satisfaction the liberation of the entire African Continent from foreign domination.

I want to take this opportunity to reassert the determination of Socialist Romania, of the Romanian Government and people to expand and intensify the relations of friendship and solidarity and cooperation with the African countries both at a bilateral level and in international life, with the firm conviction that this is both in keeping with the interests of our country and with those of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among states and with the interests of building a better and more just world on our planet.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

AGERPRES REPORTS ON SUDAN'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Ceausescu Greets President Numayri

AU251640Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 25 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/5/78--On the occasion of the revolution day of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, on behalf of the Romanian people and his own, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed hearty congratulations to President Muhammad Numayri and wished the Sudanese people fresh successes in the independent development of their country on the road of economic and social progress.

The Romanian head of state also expressed his firm belief that the good relations between the two countries, their cooperation in international matters, would develop and intensify, to the benefit of the Romanian and Sudanese peoples, of the fight for peace and collaboration, for setting up a new international economic order, to build up a better and more equitable world. In articles marking the national day of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, the Romanian dailies emphasize that country's strong development on multiple planes.

Inspired by feelings of friendship and solidarity with the young states that have embarked on the road of self-dependent development, SCINTEIA writes, the Romanian people views with sympathy the results recorded by the Sudanese people on the line of economic progress. Relations of friendship and collaboration have been established between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, whose evolution was strongly dynamized by the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. The agreements and understandings concluded at summit level opened up wide field of action to economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other kinds of collaboration. A fresh illustration of this collaboration is the signing last week of the government agreement on civil air transport between Romania and the Sudan, under which a direct Bucharest-Khartoum line is to be inaugurated.

The further development of the Romanian-Sudanese collaboration fully accords with the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

Numayri Receives Envoy Malita

AU2720027Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 27 May 78 AU

[Text] Sudan's President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today received Mircea Malita, RCP presidential committee member and representative of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to festivities occasioned by the anniversary of the revolution, Sudan's national holiday. On this occasion, the Romanian envoy conveyed to President Numayri and his wife best wishes for happiness and prosperity for the friendly Sudanese people, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Thanking the guest for the feelings expressed by Romania's leader, the Sudanese president extended to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu a message of friendship and wishes for health and happiness. Ja'far Muhammad Numayri stressed how highly he assesses cooperation with Romania on a manifold plane; a cooperation that takes concrete shape in important projects for the Sudanese economy. The Sudanese chief of state highly assessed Romania's foreign policy and President Nicolae Ceausescu's role in the international life.

SCINTEIA DETAILS MILITARY DISENGAGEMENT PROPOSALS

AU0219S5Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

["Military Disengagement--Important Demand for Smoothing the Path to Disarmament"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/6/78--One of the reasons why the negotiations on Disarmament held in various international forums did not make progress--the Romanian daily SCINTEIA notes--is the fact that they were not preceded by military disengagement measures.

Even the states that want to make steps to disarmament, writes an extensive commentary published in the today's issue of the newspaper, are discouraged in their actions along this line, when troops are concentrated along their frontiers and military manoeuvers and demonstrations of strength are taking place. Disengagement aims particularly at adopting military (?measures) [words indistinct] diminishing the danger of armed confrontations, for eliminating the factors of tension. It is natural that, when the feeling of security consolidates, the slackening of the arms races is possible, the central organ of the CC of the RCP writes.

The daily stresses that of great importance for the consolidation of international security and confidence would be military disengagement measures at the frontiers among states. In this respect, Romania suggests the setting up of security zones 15-20 km deep into the border areas in each state from which all the existing troops and armaments must be withdrawn. Romania's proposal concerning firm pledges of renouncing military manoeuvres with the participation of several states, made close to the national frontiers of other countries, the concentration of troops near these frontiers goes along the same line. In Romania's opinion, the application by each country of disengagement measures in the border areas would be the most telling proof of their wish to live in good neighbourliness, would create propitious conditions for developing relations of collaboration based on equality and mutual confidence, would stimulate internationally detente.

Romania pays great attention to military disengagement in Europe as part of its proposals. Each measure in this respect, the daily stresses, can have only a positive influence on the general climate, each step towards building a Europe of peace meaning one more chance for the peace of the whole world. Romania's proposals include as an essential objective the full application and the generalization on all continents of the measures of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In keeping with the Helsinki final act, Romania suggests new and concrete military disengagement measures. The newspaper notes in this sense that of great significance would be the reduction by 10-15 per cent of the foreign troops and armaments located on the territory of other states by 1985 concomitantly with the same reduction of the national troops of all countries, as also the starting of negotiations to the end of simultaneously [words indistinct] and the Warsaw Treaty, the other blocs. The newspaper assesses as without foundation those theories concerning the need of maintaining the so-called equilibrium of terror.

Declaring for the dismantling of the military blocs, Romania considers it necessary, as a transitory measure, the (?gradual) reduction of their activity. The beginning could be made, in Romania's opinion, by adopting the decision not to receive new states in the existing blocs. The logical continuation of these measures is the passing to concrete negotiations to the end of dismantling the existing military blocs--as Romania, alongside the other socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty, has consistently stated.

Of particular importance is (?Romania's) suggestion to conclude an all-European pact with the participation of all the states signatory to the final act that should seal the pledge concerning the renunciation of threat or use of force. Generalized on the whole globe, SCINTEIA writes, such a pledge would be a concrete contribution of greatest value to the attainment of the desideratum of world security.

SINGAPORE ACTION PARTY LEADER INTERVIEWED

AU2620045Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/5/1978--I consider that the Romanian-Singapore friendly relations have sure premises of development in various domains of activity, in the context of the mutual interest in expanding the economic, commercial, cultural exchanges based on the understandings reached on bilateral plane--declares Dr Toh Chin Chye, president of the People's Action Party of Singapore, in an interview granted to daily ROMANIA LIBERA.

Expressing his satisfaction at having been received by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, Dr Toh Chin Chye goes on: I assess highly the correctness of the standpoints expressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, a great political personality of our days, with an all-embracing outlook on world situation. I assess highly his outlook, his actions devoted to peace and understanding among states. I have had the possibility now to know still better Romania's foreign policy, a policy open to the world, of collaboration with all states, irrespective of their socio-economic systen, a policy which I greatly appreciate.

Referring to the current international situation, the guest spoke up among others for the establishment of equitable relations among states, that should favor the general progress, for the abolition of the existing barriers which affect the world trade, giving up the arms race, so that the natural and human resources be ever more engrossed in the process of harmonious development of the world.

FRG COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU281908Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 28 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/5/1978--The delegation of the German Communist Party of the Federal Republic of Germany led by Mariane Konze, member of the Auditing Commission of the party, left Bucharest on May 28, after having visited Romania over May 22-28 at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The delegation had interviews at the C.C. of the R.C.P. at the Arges and Brasov County committees of the R.C.P., at a number of ministries, at the National Women's Council of Romania, and saw round economic units and socio-cultural establishments of Bucharest, Pitesti and Brasov.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM--By a presidential decree, Comrade Juliar Vacarel has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Kingdom of Belgium, in lieu of Comrade Alexandru Lazareanu who has been recalled to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 May 78 p 5 AU]

MANESCU RECEIVES LIBYAN AMBASSADOR--Bucharest, 29/5/1978--On May 29, Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu received 'Aziz 'Uman Shannib, ambassador of Libya to Romania, who paid a formal presentation call. A cordial atmosphere prevailed during the talks on the occasion. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 29 May 78 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA--By a presidential decree, Comrade Nicolae Mihai has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in lieu of Comrade Virgil Cazacu, who has been given other duties. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 May 78 p 5 AU]

BANGLADESH CULTURAL PROGRAM--Dacca, (AGERPRES) 3/6/1978--The first biannual programme of cultural and scientific exchanges between Romania and Bangladesh for the 1978-1979 period was signed in Dacca. The programme of cultural and scientific exchanges, whose carrying out will contribute to better mutual acquaintance between the peoples of the two countries, envisages a series of actions in education, culture, science, press and radio-television. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 3 Jun 78 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN--[Text] By a presidential decree, Comrade Radu Ioan Bogdan has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Japan, in lieu of Comrade Nicolae Finantu, who has been recalled to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 May 78 p 5 AU]

TANJUG REPORTS VISIT BY HUNGARY'S GYULA SZEKER

LD051208Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1121 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG)--Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Szeker arrived here today on an official visit to Yugoslavia's constituent republic of Serbia.

President of the Republican Executive Council of Serbia Ivan Stambolic and member of the council Rade Colic were at the Belgrade airport to meet the Hungarian visitor. Hungarian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Jozsef Halasz and Yugoslav Ambassador to Hungary Viktor Gasparovic were also present.

Confers With Stambolic

LD051830Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 5, (TANJUG)--President of the Executive Council of the assembly of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia Ivan Stambolic today had talks with Hungarian Ministerial Council Vice President Gyula Szeker. Szeker is on an official visit to the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia.

In the talks it was assessed that good results have been achieved in cooperation so far between Yugoslavia and Hungary, and within this framework, in cooperation between Hungary and the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia. It was stated that firm relations have been established in many areas, for example, in cooperation between Yugoslav municipalities and Hungarian districts and in discovering and preserving cultural riches and landmarks.

Significant results have been achieved on economic cooperation, too, however, assessments are that all possibilities have not been made use of. There is interest in cooperation in petrochemical and economic vehicle industries, machine building, lead and zinc production. Cooperation in these areas should acquire the characteristics of firm, long-term cooperation.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD291902Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Jagjivan Ram, Indian minister of defense, arrived today for an official friendly visit to our country and our armed forces. An Indian Armed Forces delegation arrived with the Indian minister.

The eminent guest from friendly, nonalined India was met at Batajnica airport by Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense.

Also in the welcoming party were Col Gen Petar Matic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Col Gen Enver Cemalovic, commander of air force and antiaircraft defense; Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Col Gen Radovan Vojvodic; and a large number of generals and officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Also in the welcoming party was Natarajan Krishnan, Indian ambassador extraordinary in Belgrade.

During his stay in our country Minister Jagjivan Ram will, in addition to holding talks with his host General Ljubicic and other Yugoslav officials, visit a number of units and installations of our armed forces.

Talks With Ljubicic

LD301818Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 30 (TANJUG)--The further promotion and development of good relations between the armed forces of the two friendly and nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia and India, was the main subject at the talk conducted between General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, and Jagjivan Ram, the Indian minister of defense, at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense here today.

The Indian defense minister and members of his delegation today visited Nikinci, near Belgrade, and saw the standing exhibition of armaments and military equipment there. During a viewing of some length of armaments, arms, various military equipment and ammunitions for all armed services, the high-ranking guest showed great interest in becoming acquainted with the achievements of the Yugoslav military industry and its scientific, technological and research institutions.

Meets With Fadil Hodza

LD311948Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 31 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Fadil Hodza today received India's Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram who is paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the head of an Indian military delegation.

In the course of a long and cordial talk, the two ranking officials stated their satisfaction with the successful development of traditionally good and friendly relations between the two countries. Both sides expressed the readiness to further strengthen and promote mutual relations in all fields. Carried out on this occasion was an exchange of opinions on current international issues of interest to the non-aligned movement. Also noted with satisfaction was the great similarity in the two countries' views on further strengthening the non-aligned countries' capability for action.

Received by Djuranovic

LD311950Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 31 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today received Indian Minister of Defence Jagjivan Ram. The ensuing longer [as received] cordial talk focused on questions of interest to further advancement of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. A positive assessment was given to further development and expansion of long-standing good and close relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and India. Still insufficiently used possibilities for strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries and on third countries markets were also stressed.

Close cooperation between the two countries in the non-aligned movement at the recent non-aligned coordinating bureau meeting in Havana and the current special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament was particularly stressed, as was the two countries' readiness to continue such cooperation in preparations for the non-aligned ministerial meeting in Belgrade in July.

Efforts the two countries will be investing towards strengthening bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation were also discussed.

Ram Ends Visit

LD011138Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Jagjivan Ram, Indian minister of defense, left Belgrade today after a 4-day official friendly visit to our country and its armed forces. Members of an Indian military delegation left with him.

At Belgrade airport the eminent guest was seen off by Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense.

During his stay in our country, Minister Ram was received by Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. He also had talks with his host, General Ljubicic, on strengthening and furthering cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

Minister Ram also visited the permanent exhibition of arms and military equipment at Nikinci, and toured the military training schools center at Banjica.

MORE ON SECRETARY VRHOVEC'S ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK

LD021156Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0902 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, June 2 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec has met in New York with the foreign ministers of Guyana, Indonesia, Egypt, Portugal and Italy who head delegations of their countries at the special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament. On these occasions questions on the agenda of the U.N. disarmament session were discussed.

Vrhovec's talk with Guyana Foreign Minister Jackson, Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmadja and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamil focused on latest developments in the Middle East, during Vrhovec's meeting with Forlani further development and advancement of relations and cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia were particularly discussed.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary and the Portuguese Foreign Minister Vitor Machado have stated that Yugoslavia and Portugal have achieved notable progress in developing bilateral relations, particularly after Yugoslav President Tito's visit to this country.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON ARREST OF FRG CITIZENS

LD011436Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the recent arrest of four FRG citizens in Yugoslavia, the spokesman said at the regular press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs:

I can confirm TANJUG's report that a few days ago four FRG citizens were arrested on Yugoslav territory for illegal entry and sojourn in Yugoslav territory. Proceedings against them are underway. I am following the press reports in the FRG and other countries relating to these citizens and citing statements by FRG judicial organs. However, I am not in a position to comment on these statements and reports, since I do not have at my disposal the necessary information from the competent organs and therefore I do not wish to prejudice the proceedings in progress.

I am aware that the FRG organs, on the basis of the extradition agreement of 15 November 1975 between the SFRY and FRG, have sought the extradition of these arrested FRG citizens and that this demand is being considered by the SFRY judicial organs.

Asked whether Yugoslavia has demanded the extradition of Yugoslav perpetrators of terrorist acts in connection with this German demand for the extradition of its citizens, Mirko Kalezic replied:

I am not aware that such demands have been made, and I do not possess such information. I do know, however, that since the conclusion of the extradition agreement there have been demands from both sides for the extradition of perpetrators of criminal acts and that in such normal proceedings about 100 people have already been mutually extradited, just as I know that the settlement of our demands to the FRG for the extradition of a number of anti-Yugoslav terrorists is in hand. Moreover, I can say that in the FRG nine such perpetrators of grave crimes have already been tried. Indeed, the demands hitherto made and extraditions which have followed these demands on the part of both sides qualify as an established form of cooperation on the level of stamping out criminal acts within the framework of general cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries.

The next question was: Do you intend in this specific case to exchange the group of arrested German citizens for a certain number of Yugoslav perpetrators of criminal acts in the FRG? The spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs gave the following answer:

It is not a question of this, but of parallel requests in continuing cooperation between the two countries in the struggle to stamp out criminals and terrorism as an international evil. We expect the FRG to undertake energetic measures against Yugoslav terrorists, since it is a question of persons who have on FRG territory already committed or attempted to commit grave (?criminal acts from FRG territory).

YPA PARTY CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TRAINING, EDUCATION

AU021729Y Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2026 25 May 78 p 5 AU

[Summary of introductory report entitled "Certain Topical Ideopolitical Questions of Training and Education in the Yugoslav People's Army and the Tasks of Communists and the Organizations of the League of Communists" submitted by Dusan Korac at the second regular session of the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade on 19 May]

[Text] Submitting the introductory report "Certain Topical Ideopolitical Questions of Training and Education in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and the Tasks of Communists and the Organizations of the League of Communists," Dusan Korac stressed the exceptional importance of these questions for the army's combat readiness. He then said that the discussion on training and education takes place at the time of our preparations for the 11th LCY Congress, and thus this discussion will be more firmly linked with the most topical questions of our army's combat development. "The programmatic substance and orientations in training and education in the YPA are a component of the education and upbringing in our society. This programmatic substance and these orientations result from the LCY policy in defending our self-managing socialist society and from the demands made on us by Comrade Tito and the concept of all-people's defense," Dusan Korac said and continued:

"In the period between the two congresses significant results have been achieved in training and education. Through a number of measures consonant with the command-administrative and party line, training and education are defined and developed as a complete system fully resting on the concept of the all-people's defense and the contemporary demands of our armed struggle's strategy. [paragraph continues]

All analyses confirm that qualitative changes have taken place in the past period, both in the treatment of training and education as well as in the applied work, the affirmation of contemporary methodical solutions and a considerably better planning of training and organization of the work of commands in the educational process. The overall result of all the efforts also is a higher level of training and preparedness for all commands and units of the YPA."

Sound Bases for Achieving an Even Higher Level of Training

Continuing his speech, Comrade Korac stressed that the reason that the problem of training and education is on the conference's agenda does not result solely from our aspiration not to be satisfied with what has been achieved and to insure a constant ascent in our activities in this complex field, because, as he stressed, training has not always sufficiently followed the army's modernization, and in some cases there is still a lagging behind the achieved level of organizational and technical modernization. "Facing the future, we must intensively follow everything that a future war may bring.... The analyses of the past 2 years tell us that in the YPA we have no units, arms or services which are distinctly lagging behind. A considerable level of equality has been achieved in training; accordingly, the struggle for a high quality of training and education, as the basic imperative for the future improvement has become considerably more complex and difficult.

"Our system of training, its theoretical and material basis, nonetheless contains all the vital elements and the necessary conditions to achieve a higher level of training. The struggle to achieve quality in training implies a constant perfection of the system of training planning, very serious studious and practical work in promoting the methods in carrying out training, better utilization of the material-technical basis, and a higher level of responsibility by the organizers and participants in training. To achieve all this it is necessary to have more complete analyses and a more objective evaluation of the results achieved.

"The key question in the struggle for a higher quality of training and education," Korac said, "is the training and education of officers and commands. A high level of training and education for officers is an imperative for almost all the armies of the world. Under our conditions this imperative is stressed even more because, in addition to the classical knowledge on warfare, our officer--in order to be able successfully to perform his functions--must know everything which makes our doctrine of armed struggle original and different from other doctrines; he must also have a profound knowledge of our sociopolitical system and the concept of all-people's defense in order to be able to use all its advantages, or rather, in order to be able successfully to train and to educate...."

Young Officers Should Be Given Assistance

"The question of training commands and officers is one of the focal questions of all our analyses, reports, directives and orders," Dusan Korac said, continuing his speech, "but we are nevertheless returning to it, noting that we are not always satisfied with the achieved results. In analyzing most questions in the area of training and education [exercises, tactical training and the like) we regularly note that the basic cause of all expressed weaknesses is an insufficient training or an insufficient preparation of commands and officers." To explain in greater detail what is truly involved, Korac stressed that what is involved to a considerable degree is insufficient experience of some officers in commanding their units, and this must be made up by training. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, what is involved is not a lack of knowledge, because, as he said, our schools provide a sound theoretical education, but practical drill is insufficient. For this reason there is the need also for a constant influence on the part of the commands and the organizations of the league of communists in their assistance to officers in organizing and encouraging independent work.

"When practical assistance is involved, particularly to young officers, one gets the impressions that our organizations of the League of Communists and commands in some cases have difficulty realizing that this assistance, particularly in the first years of their service in the army, is decisive for the development and formation of young officers, as well as for the entire duration of their career, that to leave these officers to themselves, particularly in the upbringing-education process, could have serious negative repercusions which can be corrected later only with difficulty...."

Joint tactical exercises, according to Dusan Korac, demonstrate that part of the troop officers has an insufficient knowledge of the place, role, potential and the manner of operations of the territorial units. It is similarly so when the knowledge of the civilian structures are involved and this can be best seen through insufficient cooperation with these defense elements when exercises are held. Certain cases demonstrate that the knowledge regarding the character of a future war, possible enemies, and the means at our disposal and their effectiveness has not yet been firmly included in the knowledge regarding the nature of a future war. For this reason no corresponding conclusions are drawn on the changes in our tactics and organization of the combat operations, in the way we command and lead and the like.

"The modernization of our army, and the rapid development of new combat means in general, forces us to accelerate the process of both instructing and training units for a possible future war, to find modern solutions based on our concepts," Korac stressed.

Moral-Political State of Units--Main Element of Combat Readiness

Discussing the importance of the moral-political state of affairs as a factor of combat readiness, Dusan Korac stressed that..."if a very good moral-political state of affairs implies a high level of social awareness, readiness to defend the country's independence, the motivation for carrying out all obligations, a good internal order, discipline and correct human relations, unity of the collective and the like, that is, a whole number of positive qualities, then these qualities must have a strong influence on all elements of combat readiness, primarily on training and education, as the focal activity in the army. In practice, nonetheless, differences are appearing in the assessments between the moral-political state of affairs and between training and education. These differences are normal, but this imposes the obligation to study the question of mutual relations and the influence of these elements more thoroughly," because, as Korac further stressed, "although we have taken the view that the moral-political state of affairs is a sum of all results and accordingly also of the results achieved in education, in practice we frequently separate these elements by applying different criteria in assessing the moral-political state of affairs and the results achieved in training and education. Most frequently one proceeds from the fact that the moral-political state of affairs is difficult to measure, that it cannot be presented by precise indicators and this leads to verbal, generalized statements about it. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, we explain somewhat poorer results in training and education by various weaknesses in the way we command and in the organization in carrying out training; and there is some truth in this. But the weaknesses of this kind wherever they may appear are the result of an imperfect system, of a weakness in commanding, a lack of skill and in some cases also insufficient efforts by officers in carrying out training and education all of which, in any case, influences the overall state of affairs in a unit. The moral-political state of affairs must in the most complete sense possible express the overall state of affairs of the units."

Decisive Role of the Organizations of the League of Communists

Discussing the evaluation of the moral-political state of affairs and its influence and dependence upon other elements of the combat readiness of units, particularly in the field of training and preparedness, Dusan Korac stressed that the organization of the League of Communists plays in this respect a very important role as the basic creative and ideological force in the army, and for this reason the communists are also called upon to find the best possible solutions, to subject training and education to a serious analysis and to find a proper relationship between theoretical and practical training. "The essence of the problem we are discussing is primarily in a better organization, more complete preparations and in a greater responsibility for the results of training and education," Korac said.

At the conclusion of his speech at the second conference of the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, Dusan Korac stressed, among other things: "In order to advance we must insure that everything that is decided will also be implemented: The point, the essence of what should be new, is a better organization of the work of the committees and the basic organizations of the League of Communists, a greater influence by the organizations of the League of Communists on training and education."

LJUBICIC-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GREECE

LD051402Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Coatian 1056 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today left on an official and friendly visit to Greece and her armed forces at the head of an SFRY armed forces delegation.

During his stay in the neighboring and friendly country, General Ljubicic will look over some of the units and installations of Greece's armed forces.

General Ljubicic was seen off at the airport in Batajnica by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA].

The sendoff was also attended by Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lt Col Gen Petar Gracanin, commander of the Belgrade Army district; Lt Col Gen Stevan Roglic, Lt Col Gen Zika Stojsic and a group of high-ranking officers of the YPA.

The sendoff was also attended by Dhimitrios Iraklidhis, Greece's ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Meets With Greek Counterpart

LD052310Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Athens, June 5 TANJUG--The Yugoslav national defence secretary, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, today arrived here for an official and friendly visit to the Greek Armed Forces.

Welcoming him at Athens airport, Greek Defence Minister Evangelos Averof said: "I am glad I can greet you as the representative of the armed forces of friendly and independent Yugoslavia, which is a major guarantor of peace in the entire Balkan area. I do believe our talks will be productive".

In response to his counterpart's welcome, General of the Army Ljubicic said he is convinced his visit to Greece will be conducive to promoting friendly relations between the two countries, especially between their armed forces. He referred to the Greek nation's struggle to achieve freedom and a better life, noting good Yugoslav-Greek cooperation in the past and voicing hopes of continued cooperation in the future.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON HAVANA MEETING OF NONALINED

LD012038Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 1 (TANJUG)--Without underplaying the differences present, at times deeper than they should be and due overwhelmingly to foreign influences, the coordinating bureau meeting can be summed up as having expressed nonalignment's deep roots in international affairs. This was evidenced both in the results obtained and the positions defined. These are the conclusions of Yugoslav Assistant Federal Foreign Secretary Miljan Komatina writing on the coordinating bureau meeting held in Havana from May 15 to 20 last. The Komatina article appears in the current issue of the prominent Yugoslav Journal Review of International Affairs.

Komatina assesses that the ministerial meeting in Havana was forceful confirmation of the independent character of the nonaligned movement and its universal role and commitments in combatting all forms of foreign domination. Explicit note was made of the need for vigilance against attempts to diminish non-alignment on the international scene. Particular attention, notes the author, was devoted to the technique of interference in internal affairs as the main tool in trying to defeat the non-aligned movement as a whole.

The meeting in Havana formulated forceful positions on a number of the world's outstanding issues. Economic problems were those in the forefront and emphasis was placed on the need to step up action to bring about a dialogue on the establishment of the new international economic order.

In its consideration of crises and crisis situations in the world, especially in the Middle East and South Africa, the established principles of the non-aligned movement were reaffirmed.

One of the main subjects of the Havana meeting, writes Komatina, were preparations for the full ministerial conference of the non-aligned in Belgrade this July. The Yugoslav delegation submitted a special report on the preparation which was fully approved and accepted.

The keynote of the meeting, Komatina continues, was not disputes within the movement but a sincere endeavour to limit their negative affects. A clear position was taken on the responsibility of countries committed to non-alignment to settle any disputes between them by peaceful means and in the spirit of the established principles of the movement of non-alignment.

Among the important conclusions formulated by Miljan Komatina are that the meeting in Havana demonstrated that the movement of non-alignment is not a passive observer in international affairs, that it is capable of action under very complex international circumstances and that it is able to maintain the necessary initiative, taking into account constantly new realities.

It would, however, be unrealistic, warns Komatina, to ignore the problems currently present among non-aligned countries. These on the whole derive from disputes and conflicts. It is only realistic to recognize that some of these problems will remain long-term burdens on the non-aligned movement. Likewise, the forces of foreign domination will persist in their endeavour to create new problems so new disturbances in relations between non-aligned countries must be expected in the future.

In summing up, Komatina considers that the ministerial meeting in Havana passed the test it faced, it identified and clarified the problems being confronted and contributed to the effort to settle them. In so doing it contributed also to preparations for the full ministerial conference in Belgrade.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON BRZEZINSKI PRC VISIT

AU310848Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 May 78 p 2 AU

[S.R. commentary: "Tracking the News: An American in Peking"]

[Text] In the past few days Carter's first adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski has been visiting Peking for the first time; but this fact of itself caused no sensation. The political-diplomatic communication between Peking and Washington has not been interrupted ever since Richard Nixon broke the ice as the first White House chief to visit China; it has been maintained regularly, with greater or lesser hope and confidence. Carter's people have taken up where Nixon and Kissinger stopped.

But neither the timing of his visit nor the rank of the American visitor--Brzezinski is Carter's right hand in planning foreign political moves--have escaped the attention of observers. It is assumed--and not without reason--that there are strong political motives for this renewal of the American-Chinese dialog. These motives are being discussed quite openly, though unofficially, in the United States.

Planned Impression

To be sure, least of all is said about the steps which, at first glance, would be logical and of a priority nature, that is, about preparations for a possible establishment of full diplomatic relations 6 years after Nixon's historical opening. True, this, too, is not excluded but it is emphatically made clear that conditions for such real progress do not exist because of the dispute over Taiwan, a Chinese island on which the Kuomintang's political remnants continue to eke out their existence under the patronage of the United States.

Of course, the Americans themselves know that China cannot renounce a part of its territory, that is, the right to achieve Taiwan's reunification with itself by means to be chosen by itself, but they continue to stand as protectors and advocates of Chang Kai-shek's corrupt pseudo-state. [paragraph continues]

They perhaps continue to do this, among other things, because they continue to believe that the annexation of this island is still not Peking's primary concern and therefore not an obstacle to achieving what is wanted in the American-Chinese relations at this stage both in Asia and beyond, within "the triangle" formed by the three leading powers.

One of these needs is certainly the delicate equilibrium in the American-Soviet relations in which there has in recent years been a greater amount of suspicion and rivalry than of certainty and progress.

Despite the recent relatively successful resumption of the talks on strategic [missile] arms, it appears that the relations between the so-called superpowers have been increasingly more threatened by their direct and indirect conflicts, particularly in Africa. This is a question of a political and, to an ever increasing extent, a military engagement about (or better: for the account of) third, most frequently nonalined countries or liberation movements--and within them. Many see in this a serious danger that the final battles for the political liberation of the African peoples as well as the future development of their states will be subordinated to the pernicious race for spheres of influence.

Welcome Rivalry

True, Brzezinski's visit--just as Vance's visit last year--was not passed without assurances that the United States certainly does not wish to strengthen "the Peking link" at the expense of "the Moscow link." It suits it better to maintain both. But it feels best when, extending its hand to one of its two big partners, it objectively strengthens its position in relation to the other--all in the belief that everything will be all the easier for Washington the deeper the suspicions between the USSR and China are. In other words, those moves are made that are expected to give the American a free hand both in relation to the Chinese and the Soviet policies, keeping at the same time both in uncertainty in order to exploit their contradictions.

Seeing Brzezinski off to China, the Washington POST editorial writer recommends this kind of tactics as the supreme interest of the U.S. policy: "The United States is very interested in insuring that the USSR and China continue to be rivals against one another instead of being partners in rivalry against us."

Naturally, this use of tactics in the world of force is not an invention of the U.S. policy nor is it at all certain that within "the great triangle" the U.S. policy has the exclusive privilege of engaging in this use of tactics. After all, at least two are needed for any game. And if each of the three suspicious partners is forced to constantly suspect the other two, then, to put it mildly, it is a big question who derives greater benefit from this. It is not to be excluded that, as long as these games continue, all are necessarily losing; those who depend most on "the equilibrium" made in this manner, are losing the most.

Is it not also in this, among other things, that the real reason can be found why 6 years after the famous Shanghai communique (signed by Nixon and Chou En-lai) there are still no diplomatic relations between China and the United States?

POLITIKA REVIEWS LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE SESSION

AU012149Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 May 78 p 6 AU

[Dr Borko Stosic report]

[Excerpts] Geneva, 23 May--The first part of the seventh session of the third UN Law of the Sea Conference has concluded in Geneva, having decided by secret ballot that the session will be continued in New York from 21 August to 15 September. Thus the view has prevailed that the continuation of the session which was wasted the first three weeks [in Geneva], could make some progress and insure a successful eighth session of the conference in 1979.

The conference concluded the first part of this session without any concrete results in connection with the text of the convention. Following the presidium crisis which prevented any effective work in the first 2 weeks and following 1 week of persistent organization to compensate as much as possible for the lost time, no serious efforts were made and no serious aspirations were shown by all those participating in the negotiations during the remaining time of the session to insure that the session would nevertheless produce before its conclusion such results which would indicate a promise that the next, that is in fact, the continued seventh session could produce a compromise and a generally acceptable solution as regards the convention.

The Yugoslav delegation very actively and conspicuously participated in the work of the entire session both in plenary meetings and in committees and negotiating groups.

As far as the system of exploitation of the resources of the international sea bottom is concerned, the Yugoslav delegation advocated the view--which reflects, among other things, also the ideas of Group of 77,--that the parallel system under which the international authority and the private companies would each exploit one-half of every area of seabed opened for exploitation, in accordance with the agreements concluded between them) could eventually be adopted only under the condition that the transfer of technology to the international authority and to developing countries would be assured. In this manner the enterprise of the international authority would be able to begin exploiting the seabed resources simultaneously with the private corporations which possess the necessary technology. The Yugoslav delegation advocated the view that the parallel system should automatically end in 20 to 25 years in view of the fact that the Group of 77 considered the adoption of the parallel system only under these two conditions.

Yugoslavia's Views

Regarding the question of the organs of authority and their competencies, it became evident that the question of composition of the executive organ of the international authority (council) and the method of adoption of its decisions represent the only disputed issue. The view of the Yugoslav delegation on this issue was in the spirit of the view of the Group of 77, that is, that two-thirds of the 36 seats on the council should be allotted on the basis of a just geographic distribution and that of the remaining 12 seats 6 should be given to developing countries and 6 to the developed countries with special interests; together with the Group of 77 the Yugoslav delegation advocated the view that the council's decisions on essential issues should be adopted by a two-thirds majority.

This conference must also change many things in the so-called classical law of the sea and must then incorporate these changes in the convention. Changes in the existing zones of the sea could threaten some forms of the present use of the sea, primarily the freedom of navigation. The Yugoslav delegation strived to insure the freedom of navigation in such small and virtually closed seas as the Adriatic Sea and in the straits leading from these seas to other seas.

The Yugoslav delegation also strived to mitigate the consequences of the introduction of the so-called economic zones from which all states except the coastal states would be excluded as far as fishing is concerned. Yugoslavia proposed that the developing countries--regardless of whether they have access to sea or are in a disadvantaged geographical position--should be granted a certain priority in fishing in foreign economic zones.

Together with Romania, Yugoslavia prepared the initial draft of and gave the initiative for preparing the preamble for the future convention. The Group of 77 used this draft to prepare the final draft which it submitted to the conference. The statements by the Yugoslav delegation on the concluding provisions of the convention, which were discussed for the first time at the seventh session, were very significant and noticed. On this occasion the Yugoslav representatives called attention to the numerous important questions which had not been even mentioned in the draft prepared by the UN secretariat and suggested the solutions which will be certainly incorporated in the final text of the convention.

The questions of the location of the seat of the international authority and of the court of the law of the sea were not discussed because of the shortage of time but the candidacy of Split as the seat of the court stands and the Yugoslav delegation informed all other delegations of this and extensively documented Split's candidacy with brochures and other materials which were in great demand.

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